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ABSTRACT

Designed to provide high interest reading materials for late-adolescent- and adult-elementary-level readers, this kit contains reading exercises with a difficulty of approximately sixth-to-eighth-grade readability. The kit includes forty-two reading exercises developed from unedited stories dictated by students (the Learning Experience Approach). Following each exercise are fifteen true-false questions at the literal, interpretive, and applied levels. Exercises need not be used in sequence. Instructions and suggestions for use are found in the companion teacher's manual (CE 024 001) which is available separately. Kits for other reading levels are also available (see note). (YLB)

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high interest reading kit

VOLUME 3

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A HUNTER'S EXPERIENCE

by Ricky O. Ferguson

When I first got my hunting license, I was just twelve years old. I was out there by myself and I was going down to the woods. I was shooting 30 - 06 two hundred forty six grain bullets and I was walking along. The dogs had run some deer down to the woods. Come to find out one of the deer had doubled back, and I was running up to try to get a shot at it. But it was the wrong kind of deer because it was a doe and it was buck season.

I kept on following the tracks and kept on following the tracks and the dogs come back the same way they came. So I jumped across the creek and my gun fell into the creek. And I had to go down to the creek and get my gun. And about that time, a fourteen-point buck jumped across the creek say about two or three yards away from me. It took me about ten or twenty minutes to get my gun cleaned up and get the bullets and stuff cleaned up. I tracked that buck about five to ten miles. Then he crossed the highway, so I went home and told my dad about it.

So we put the dogs on it the next day and they went to a place called Spartan Mountain. He was running real fast and everybody had shot at him about five or six times. So I told them I was going to go up on the sawmill where I could get some good sighting. So I went up on the sawmill. The deer here, the bucks, are smart, they'll go on in and send the does out. There was a bunch of thickness, bushes. So he stayed in there and a whole bunch of does come out. So I hollered down and told my daddy. I said, "I don't know where he went to." He told me, he said, "Stay right there."

So I stayed right there, I stayed there for about two or three hours. I didn't see nothing. So I says, "Shoot, man, I'm going home." So I left and I was walking on down and this buck walked out. So I got him in range, the

range was about fifty yards. It has a range of about 200 yards. So I picked him up on the scope on which I was shooting, a 9 X 15 cross hairs about an inch wide. And I dropped him in one shot, so that made my first deer.

The experience of first killing a deer is really exciting, because you know that you really can accomplish what you set out to do.

Another time I wanted a big fourteen point buck that I kept seeing, so I think it was on January 3, a Wednesday. I said I ain't going hunting, I'm just going to set at home. The dogs was down in the woods and it sounded like a fight or something like that. So I said, "Man, something's going on down in the woods." So I got the rifle and set on the porch. Then I saw this brown object come flying up through the woods. There he come. I mean he was in mid-air. I sighted him about three times. I said, "Man, I hope I get him." So I got down on my stomach and he was coming through a wide open field. I shot him three times but that didn't stop him. He went on down and hit the creek. I got in my daddy's truck and went on down to the creek. He got a dog he call Blue and that dog is a good deer dog. So I got the dog and put him on his trail and man, I'd say we ran that deer for miles. And I got it there at the edge of the county. Right there where you come into Fluvanna County, there's a creek called the Rivanna River. That's where I stopped him at, with one shot. It went clean through the shoulder. The three shots had hit him. One in the rib cage and one on the back leg. But that last shot, the one I got him with, at the river was right dead on the money.

THREE LEVEL GUIDE: A HUNTER'S EXPERIENCE

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

1. "When I first got my hunting license, I was just twelve years old."
2. "The deer here are smart, the does will send the bucks out first to see if all is clear."
3. The author said it was the wrong kind of deer because it was buck only season.
4. The author dropped his gun while jumping a fence to attract the deer.
5. "The experience of first killing a deer is really exciting."

II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

6. "Dead on the money" means the gunshot was right where he wanted it.
7. "Got him in range" means I got him within shooting distance.
8. Deer are not particular about where they hide and can be found anywhere.
9. Pulling the trigger fast is the most important thing in getting a deer.
10. Dogs make the job of hunting easier by doing the hard work of chasing the deer out of the bush into the open.

III How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

11. Hunting takes a very patient person.
12. Luck plays no part at all in a sport such as hunting.
13. Being prepared is just as important in hunting as in any other activity.
14. The reward in hunting is seeing your hard work paid off to a successful kill.
15. Hunting is a guessing game when the hunter tries to outguess the hunted.

A MALE OPERATOR

by Jay Adams

They told me to go to personnel and get and fill out an application. I went and talked to the secretary first. She sent me back to Mr. Hearst's office and we started talking about the type of work he had open. One thing he had was a maintenance job and then he had a telephone operator job. He said that maybe after six months a job would come up at C.O.E., an electrical maintenance job. He told me that I would have to go down to the employment office and take a test that Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

So, when Thursday came around I went down and the lady came out with the man from the personnel office. He was the training aide who made sure you had the test and that you really passed. Then they would consider giving you the job. So he came out and he gave her a piece of paper and she started calling names off. Three of the girls and myself were called and they took us off to the testing room. He said the first thing we're going to have is a true and false test. Then we had about two hundred spelling words and a certain time to finish. I got by it and then he had another test in which I was reading about area codes in different cities and states and you had to match the area code with the right city or state. Then we had a math test which was the longest of them all, I think it lasted about 45 minutes. You had sheets of math problems with a little bit of everything on it. It was sort of hard.

Then he got this long folder out, just like a musician, and set it down with a whole lot of things in front of him. He wanted to see

how many pegs you could put in a pegboard with each hand to see how fast you were. It wasn't too long, you had 50 seconds to do it with each hand. So, we started. For me, I was trying to beat the lady to my left by staying one or two pegs ahead of her. Three times in a row I came up to 31 to 36 pegs. Then he asked me "Are you doing the best you can?" And I says, "No, I don't believe so. I'm just staying ahead of her." She was staying ahead of the other girl, so if I could stay ahead of her I could be called fast, I thought. So, then he says, "Why don't you all do it one more time and forget about the other person. Just do it as fast as you can." That time I had over 40. I think about 45 or 46 pegs with each hand.

After that he left the room. He was gone for about five or ten minutes and he came back and told one girl that she had passed the test and that she should report on Monday to the telephone office. She had a job if she could pass the test in the training room. He told the other girl he didn't think she was fast enough because you're allowed only 9 or 10 seconds to put through a call. He then told me he wanted me to take another test. "I think you can pass it." I took the test over and he came in and he said I passed and asked me to report to the Main Street office next Monday. Well, when he told me I got the job I felt like jumping up and down and hollering because during that time it was real tight with jobs. This was the break I'd been waiting for all my life.

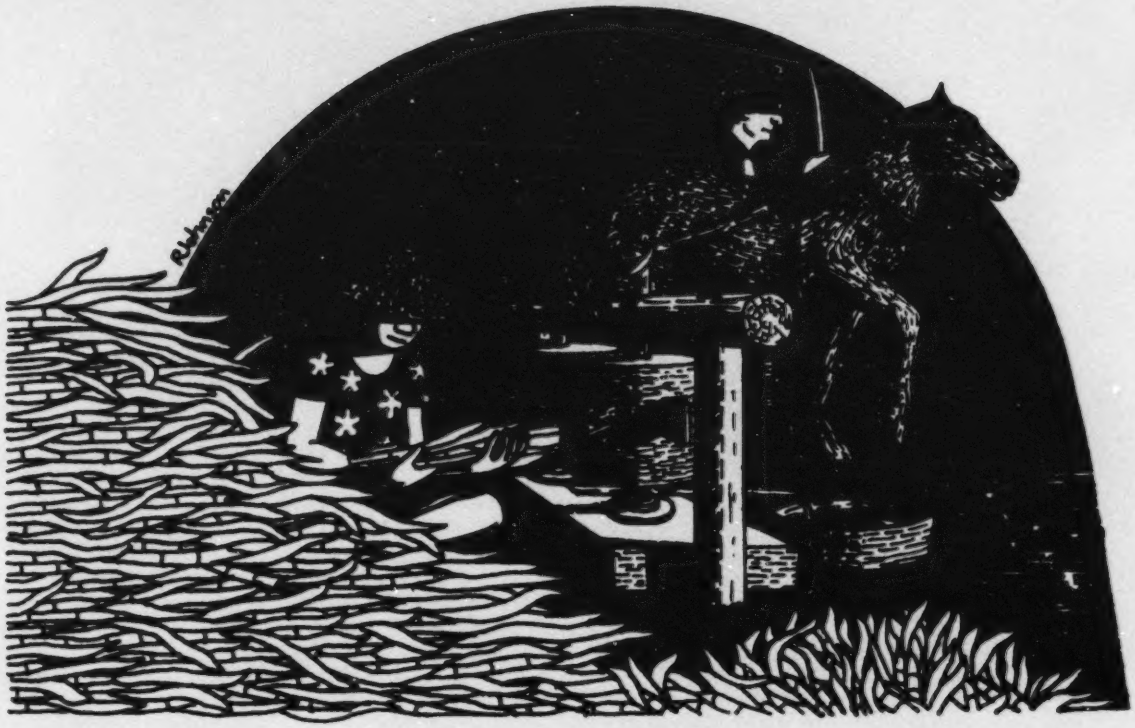
THREE LEVEL GUIDE: A MALE OPERATOR

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1..A maintenance job and a job as an operator were open.
2. The spelling test was the hardest and took the longest to finish.
3. This job was the break I'd been waiting for all of my life.
4. I had to match the right area code with the right city or state.
5. During this time jobs were everywhere and easy to find.

II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
6. Putting pegs in a pegboard tested how fast you could move your hands.
7. "Setting up like a musician " means putting things off to your side.
8. "The girl wasn't fast enough " meant she wouldn't flirt with Mr. Hearst.
9. The telephone company discriminated against men by hiring only women.
10. "The job situation being real tight " means that it was a pressure job.

III How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
11. In any job all that can be expected of a person is his best effort.
12. Being in the right place at the right time never hurts.
13. "Haste makes waste " is always a true statement.
14. Confidence in one's self is as important as others having confidence in you.
15. When someone needs a job, our society provides little or no help in finding work.



MAKING MOLASSES

by Freeda Evans

I'm going to tell a story about how we made molasses on the farm. Maybe this will help you to know where molasses comes from. We used to have molasses parties with popcorn and molasses mixed together. It was right fun to have those parties. I'm a lot older now, but I'll try and tell you what I remember.

We planted seed for cane and then we hoed it. We plowed between the lines to make the cane grow and keep the weeds out of it. Then after it got so big we stripped it by pulling off the blades. I have a crooked finger yet from it where we was working when I was a little girl. I was pulling it and the blades on it cut you if you don't watch. I cut my finger in the joint and the joint water had run out of it. It left my finger crooked. It's right funny now when I think about it.

It was right hard work but we had fun working like that. Sometimes we'd get a break now and then and we'd have molasses parties. After we'd blade the cane stalks we'd cut the tops out of them. We'd save the seed for feed. Then we'd tie the blades that we'd pulled off into bundles. We'd let that dry and then we'd feed that to the cattle in the wintertime when they didn't have any grass to eat. Then when the cane got ripe, we'd cut the cane down and put it in big piles. After that we'd borrow a great big ol' molasses tub. It was a great big long thing like a boat. You had a big place where we'd build a fire and places around it which would hold the tub up. Then we had this grinding mill and we had a horse that we put to it. This horse would go around and around this big molasses mill. They would feed in the cane by stalks and all the juice

would pour out in pans. We'd save all the juice and put it in these big pans.

After the night would come we'd cook the juice. That was a lot of fun for us. We'd boil it and boil it until the juice got thick. We'd empty the molasses out of this big pan. After that we could sop the molasses out of pan that was left in it. That's about the only way daddy would let us in his molasses was to sop the pan. He'd always want to save the molasses until mealtime. We had a lot of fun fixing molasses because we could fix taffy out of it by pulling backward and forwards. We'd have fun after all this work was done but it really was a lot of hard work.

I can remember having to carry the molasses home and we'd have to cover them up in these great big milk jars. They'd mostly be ten gallon jars that we'd put these molasses in for wintertime. You just don't see much molasses these days in the city which is where we live now. I think about those days now that we worked and made things like that and how good it'd be to have some of those things now. It's realy hard to live these days. Once in a while I hear people talk about molasses and that it'll give you a lot of energy. Take a spoonful of molasses and put it in a glass of milk every morning. They say it'll start your day off good because it'll give you a lot of energy through the day. But I've not seen any molasses here. Maybe I'm not looking in the right place to find some at, but maybe I'll find some someday. I hope so.

THREE LEVEL GUIDE: MAKING MOLASSES

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. "We used to have molasses parties with popcorn and molasses mixed together."
2. The author feels that you can go down to almost any corner in the city and buy molasses.
3. The first step was planting the seeds for cane and hoeing them.
4. People talk about molasses and that it will give you a lot of energy.
5. The molasses was stored for the winter in jars made especially for molasses.

II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
6. The fun with molasses came after a lot of hard work was done.
7. There are still things today which you have to make yourself if you want them.
8. "Sopping molasses" is the same thing as "licking the bottom of the pan."
9. The only use from growing the cane was to make the molasses.
10. We didn't save the juice of the molasses because it wasn't much good for anything.

III How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
11. You can look hard today and not find some of the things that were around in the old days.
12. The older a person gets the more they seem to remember about their past.
13. Older people have little that they can teach to young people nowadays.
14. When you make something yourself, all the hard work spoils whatever you make.
15. Many times people take things for granted and never think about where they came from.

TEACHING A FATHER TO READ

by Pearly M. Bondurant

After my father joined the church, he wanted to learn to read the Bible. So we children helped him. He hadn't had a chance to get his education. Edgar and I were higher up in school than the rest of the children, so we helped him. But all of us could help him some, there was Geneva, Minnie and me and Edgar, there was four or five of us that could help him.

There was a preacher called Preacher Divebliss, he came along and had a revival, there in the little church. We lived a mile or more from the little church, and it was up hill all the way. When this preacher came and held the revival, my daddy started going to church with my mother. That's when he found the Lord and quit all his drinking, card playing and joined the church. Of course he never was an everyday drinker, he was just a week-end drinker. But we were so happy when our daddy got saved and started going to church. Then all of us could go together.

After this preacher held a revival and went away, our church picked up and we had more members. But my daddy was saved and we were glad. He gave up drinking and his secret group, the Redmans, because our church didn't believe in secret lodges.

I remember this one man that got saved during that revival meeting. They had what they call the mourner's bench. When he got saved he jumped right up over that mourner's bench. He was really a happy looking man. And he was kind of deep in sin, too.

My daddy had a hard time getting right for some reason. He just couldn't get fixed up. He would go to the woods some days and stay all day long, getting all fixed up. And he just couldn't get fixed. He had to give up all his bad habits like smoking. Our denomination doesn't believe in smoking. Back in those days they didn't believe in jewelry, but now they do. That's your outside appearance, and what's inside you really matters.

Now that he was saved he really wanted to learn to read the Bible. We children enjoyed helping him to learn to read. We'd take turns when he'd get ready to read. Of course there were some words in the Bible that we didn't know how to pronounce. But my daddy didn't know "the" from "at". He just didn't have an education. We thought it was funny then. I don't know how he learned to sign his name, but he could do that. He prayed about it and the Lord helped him. My mother helped him, too. When she had time she would help him. One thing she always did, she always had her devotions every day. I don't think my mother missed a day having her devotions. If you went in the kitchen and missed my mother, she was either having devotions or making the beds in the boy's room.

My dad did learn to read the Bible. He could read the Bible better than we could before he left this world. He was very deep in the scriptures. What I mean is he could remember them. He could tell you a lot about it. He became a lay minister and he would take the place of the minister when he was gone.

When my father did get straightened out about his religion, he was real strict with us kids. We thought it was awful then, but when we look back on it, we see that he was doing what he thought was best. He reared his family by what he thought would be the best for us when we got grown. He was a little harsh, but before he died he got a lot more mellow. We thought it was a miracle how he learned to read the Bible.

THREE LEVEL GUIDE: TEACHING FATHER TO READ

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. We lived a mile or so from the church and it was uphill all the way.
2. Father joined the Redmans which was a secret church organization.
3. When the man got saved he jumped up over the mourner's bench.
4. I don't know why but daddy never learned to sign his name.
5. Daddy could read the Bible better than we could before he left this world.

II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number that goes with the true statements.
6. "Getting fixed" means getting right with the Lord and making amends for your sins.
7. A "mourner" is someone who can't get up the next morning because he sinned so much the night before.
8. Some men have a harder time getting fixed than others.
9. A "revival meeting" is a meeting where people go to pray and be saved.
10. Giving devotions is the same thing as saying your daily prayer.

III How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
11. It's what's inside that really counts.
12. Religion gives you very little direction about how to raise a family.
13. The Bible might be one of the all time best books for teaching reading.
14. Once you start to know what learning and reading are all about, there's no one to blame but yourself for not keeping at it.
15. An older person usually can learn to read if he wants to enough.

HERBS

Like once upon a time, I was at this party, and you know some friends of mine were there. I was smoking a lot of reefers then. I didn't have any at this particular time. Like a lot of people after they smoking that herb, they want some. You know, like when they go to parties and stuff if they don't have this drug in them, you know, they don't feel happy. And they really can't enjoy themselves as much as if they had it.

So like I wasn't into a thing of doing hard drugs, but I was smoking herbs. All right so I meet up with one of my friends. Now they got all these different types of drugs and I mean hard drugs. I'm at this party and the people are really jamming. And I wanted to get high, because I didn't feel happy, you know, unless I was high. So one of my friends said, "Well, we don't have any herbs, but we got some nice coke." They say we've got some smack. And I say, "Like man, I ain't never did that before."

But I wanted to get off, too. So we goes around the corner in this car, and the dudes started smoking this herb. So we're smoking this THC and I'm high now. And I feel happy, so we go on back to the party. I'm happy and I feel as if I'm having a good time. But my friends, they done did all these other drugs. And I feel nice. But I look at them and they feel wonderful. You know, so I say, well I want to feel wonderful too. So I asked one

of the dudes that had this drug, I guess it was cocaine. I sniffed this drug. I did this cocaine. And the thrill I got from doing this laid me on and made me want to do it more and more. So I started doing it more often, right. It was getting to be a problem because of the fact of me not having the money to pay for it. The drug is expensive. So I'd get to breaking and entering, things of this nature. Robbing and trying to get this drug. I used to rob stores and stuff to get the money to just turn my friends on. I guess trying to make myself look big.

I was living in a fantasy world. That's the way I look at it now. That's how I got started on drugs. I'd always thought of how the thing would feel. I believe if I hadn't of been at that party that certain time, I don't think I ever would have started on drugs. And drugs is what led me into here. But that's the way it goes.

THREE LEVEL GUIDE: HERBS

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. "People really can't enjoy themselves as much as if they had it."
2. "Well, I want to feel wonderful, too."
3. "I guess I was trying to make myself look big."
4. "I was living in a very realistic world."
5. "The thrill I got made me want to do it less and less."

II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
6. "Laid me on" means the drug knocked me out and they had to lay me down on the sofa.
7. The author felt he might have been a victim of circumstances.
8. The author felt the temptation of drugs might be what led him to prison.
9. The author's friends had little to do with him trying drugs.
10. The best cure for drugs might be to tell others not to get involved in the first place.

III How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
11. Once you start a bad habit it is sometimes hard to get rid of it.
12. Some people can't feel happy unless they have something to escape reality with.
13. The first step with drugs might be your last step.
14. If the author had a better knowledge of what drugs can do to you he still would have taken them.
15. Being in the right place at the right time might just as easily be turned into being in the wrong place at the wrong time.

LEGAL AID

by Freeda Evans

This is a story about how you can get help from a legal aid lawyer. I didn't know much about this myself when I needed help so I hope this will help other people who need to know. I was putting in for a divorce so I went to a regular lawyer but he cost more than I could afford. He referred me to the legal aid lawyers. He told me these lawyers are there to help people who don't have money or who don't make much money.

So I made an appointment to see one of the legal aid lawyers. The legal aid number is in the telephone book. You can just look it up. If you can't make the time they set up, be sure to call and tell them why and they can always find a time to get you in there. It's very important you make an appointment because they stay real busy.

I went down there and was putting in for my divorce. You have to fill out this great big yellow form. You sit down at a table and if you can't read real well this legal aid lawyer will take down all this information from you. He asks you things like: Are you working? Where are you working? And how much money you have coming into your house? They have to ask you these things so they can help the poor people. You have to go through the red tape like this so the people will know you better.

The legal aid lawyers are really good people to help you. They take their time with you and talk nice to you. They helped me get that problem straightened out. It seemed like they were really interested in helping me. They told me to come back whenever I needed any help. So not long ago there was another time that I needed help and I thought maybe I should go down there and see them. I called and I couldn't get an appointment

in the morning but they keep the office open until seven in the evening for people who work during the day and can't get there.

As I was saying, I needed help again so I made an appointment and I went down there. The problem was a question about my landlord. I had gotten a letter from him and I thought I needed advice on what to do about it. I went down there and showed them the letter. This student lawyer took down all the notes about me. I told him what happened and all and he filled out the papers. Then another legal aid lawyer came in and we all sat down and talked about my problem. They explained the things to me about what I should do with the letter. They made me feel real good about the letter because there was some things in there that I didn't understand and I didn't know what to do. They talked to me and it even made the letter seem like I took it the wrong way.

There is a really good point in talking to these legal aid lawyers because they do know more than we do about a lot of problems. That's what I guess they're trained for. When I left I felt real good about my problem. They told me to come back again any time I needed help. I told them they wouldn't see me down there any more unless I had a real serious problem, but they told me not to mind because they were there to help.

It's really good to have someone to help you in these kinds of situations. You know if you have a lawyer behind you helping you to decide what to do, why I don't think there are too many ways you can go wrong. I would take a lawyer's advice anytime before I would my friend's. That's because I know they're there to help us and I know they would not tell us anything wrong about the help they give us. The people that can't afford a big lawyer need help too, and a really good place to go is to the legal aid lawyers. I guess they try to keep us all happy.

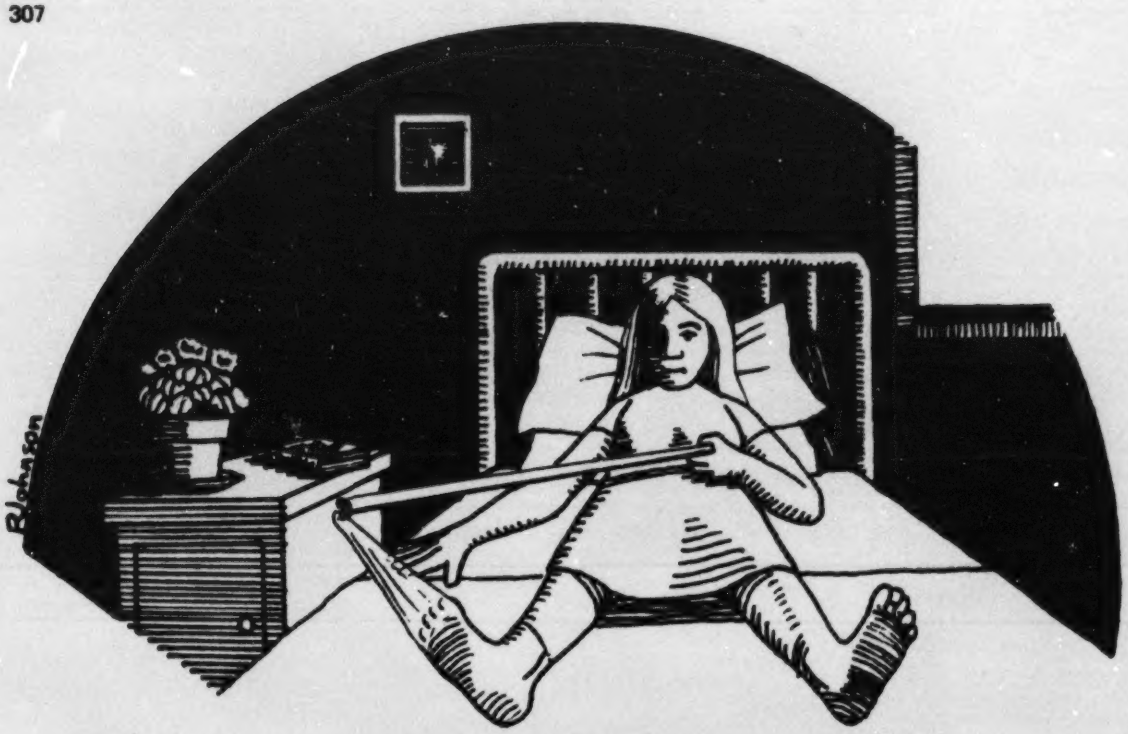
THREE LEVEL GUIDE: LEGAL AID

Directions: Number 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. "I knew a lot about legal aid before I went to them for help."
2. Legal aid lawyers help people who don't have money.
3. The legal aid number is in the telephone book.
4. There is no red tape in getting help from legal aid.
5. The legal aid lawyers are really good people to help you.

II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
6. The author feels there are many people who need the help of legal aid lawyers.
7. "Putting in for a divorce" means the author was trying to get a divorce.
8. It's not really necessary to have an appointment to go to legal aid.
9. Legal aid can not make appointments for most of the people who need to talk to them.
10. The legal aid lawyers made the author feel like she shouldn't have bothered them with the letter.

III How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
11. "Regular lawyers" help anyone who needs help.
12. Appointments are necessary so that more people can be served.
13. There is little need to keep offices open in the evenings.
14. Many times friends can't give you the best advice.
15. Poor people in need can find help through legal aid.



THE WOODROW WILSON REHABILITATION CENTER

by Jessie E. Colvin

The Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center is a state institution that takes in all kinds of handicapped people from all over the country and the world. The people have to have physical or emotional handicaps. It is kind of a trade school.

The people there are all treated like students rather than patients. Some of them come there just to learn how to dress and undress themselves with their handicap. Some of them may be paralyzed on one side. They may have to learn to tie a shoestring with one hand and to dress and undress themselves with one hand. Some of them come there for better kinds of business school and so on, and we teach them.

There is one student that I work with. She was shot and the bullet lodged in her spine and it paralyzed her from the neck down. She was worried that she would not walk again, but in less than a year's time she learned to dress and undress herself and transfer herself from the wheelchair into a chair and get on and off the toilet. She can do all this by herself and she doesn't need any help. And she learned in less than a year's time, which is unusual. She uses long sticks with a little hook on the end. She takes her stockings off by straightening the stick out and then loops the stockings on the end. Someone has to teach some of the patients to turn over every two hours and to ckeck themselves because they can't feel anything on their back and bottom. If they lay too long they get pressure sores on their back. So they have to learn how to turn themselves over and look in the mirror to check themselves for sores since they can't feel anything. Some of

them learn how to sleep on their stomachs because they don't get pressure sores on their stomachs.

Sometimes you have to push them. Sometimes they get pretty mad with you. You have to get them real mad to get them to turn over. Then they find out when they get real mad they can do better. In other words, you have to show them how to do it. They try to do it but if they don't get over, you have to keep pushing. Sometimes they get real mad at you and cuss you out and then they go on and start doing it. Sometimes you have to put up with a lot. But I still thought it was very rewarding working with them.

Sometimes they have had children there in braces. Like this one child that I worked with was about six years old when he first came there. He had birth defects. He was born without arms and legs but had feet and hands. His hands were attached to his shoulders and his feet were attached to his hips. They made him artificial arms and legs and we strapped him in a bucket and taught him how to use them. As he grows he will have to come back and be refitted and then we will work with him all over again. There is nothing wrong with his mind, but he has to get used to his artificial limbs. In other words, they learn to take care of themselves without any fancy equipment. So when they go home they don't need a lot of fancy equipment.

I first went to the Rehabilitation Center to take up beautician work but the book work was too hard for me so I dropped that and took up nurse's aid. I did graduate there and went back and worked for five years. I have really enjoyed working there. I helped teach them how to take care of themselves.

THREE LEVEL GUIDE: THE WOODROW WILSON REHABILITATION CENTER

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. The Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center is a trade school for the handicapped.
2. The people there are treated like patients rather than students.
3. Patients are always willing to be helped by the aides.
4. The author first went to the center to work as a beautitian.
5. The author helped teach them how to be taken care of by someone else.

II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
6. Emotional handicaps are handicaps of the mind.
7. Getting mad can help the patient take care of himself better.
8. A "trade school" is one where people trade ideas.
9. A year's time is a short time to overcome a handicap.
10. Beautitian's work was too difficult so the author dropped it.

III How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
11. Working as a nurse's aide can be a rewarding business.
12. Wanting to help others is the first step in becoming a good nurse's aide.
13. The rehabilitation center is open for only a few types of handicaps.
14. Helping each other is one way to make the world a happy place.
15. Handicapped people have little chance of getting help in the world.

THE TRAINING OF A SWIMMER

by Jack Sapin

When I was swimming on a swimming team, we had to practice in the morning and the evening. We had kick boards and we would go up and down the pool just kicking. Then we had swimming meets with other teams, Orange or Green Hills or some place like that, swam against us.

One time we had a meet against Green Hills in our pool. Our pool is fifty meters long and all you have to do is swim one lap of it. I got up on the block to swim the breast stroke. I was the only one up there. Usually there were three or four up there for each team. My coach told me that I was going to be the only one swimming for our team. So I got up there on the block and I was next to two other people from Green Hills. I didn't think I was going to beat them because it was my first year in swimming. But I came in second!

That year finished up. Then I practiced throughout the winter. I got a little bit faster. Finally the next year the Junior Olympics came around. There were four of us on the team. In the Junior Olympics, they have an A group for the faster swimmers and a B group for the slower swimmers. I was in the A group. I swam in the anchor in the freestyle relay. We got a third in that. There were eight teams in the relay race. We did it in 1:49. That was pretty good time.

One of the methods the coach used to train us was called "sprinting." You'd have to

do fifties in forty. Like if you swam the length of the pool, which is fifty meters, in 35 seconds, you'd have five seconds to rest. Then you'd have to start back again. The faster you did it, the more time you had to rest. Also he'd make you swim long distances to get endurance. He'd make us swim sixteen hundreds to get our muscles in shape. Then he'd make us kick three or four laps of the pool to get our legs in shape. Then for the individual medley, we'd have a relay. We'd do a medley in something like 2:16, then he'd set a time of say 2:14. Sometimes we'd make it and sometimes we wouldn't.

An individual medley starts out with the backstroke. When the person comes in from backstroke and touches the wall, he goes into breaststroke. Then when he touches the wall again he goes into butterfly. Finally, after the last time he touches the wall, he does the freestyle. That's a medley.

A freestyle relay is just what you can do the fastest. It's any stroke you can do the fastest, but mostly it's the Australian Crawl. Is that the fastest? Well, Mark Spitz does the butterfly just about as fast as he can do the freestyle. Like he does the 100 meter freestyle in 51 and the 100 meter butterfly in 54. In most people, the crawl is the fastest stroke. Here's how the strokes go in order of fastness: first it's freestyle (crawl), then it's butterfly, then backstroke, then breaststroke. But if you can do backstroke faster than any other stroke, then in freestyle you can do backstroke. In the freestyle relay, I always do the crawl. Swimming is a hard, but rewarding hobby.

THREE LEVEL GUIDE: THE TRAINING OF A SWIMMER

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. You use kick boards and go up and down and practice just kicking.
2. Our pool is 100 meters long.
3. "I swam anchor."
4. An individual medley starts out with backstroke.
5. The breaststroke is the fastest stroke.

II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
6. The A group is faster than the B group.
7. The author swam in the Junior Olympics.
8. The anchorman is the first person in a relay.
9. Most people swim the Australian Crawl in the freestyle race.
10. The sprinting method of practice allows you to rest in the time remaining before the next lap.

III How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
11. Competitive swimming is a lot of work.
12. You can usually win races in your first year of swimming.
13. Mark Spitz is a model for swimmers.
14. If you don't like hard physical workouts, you won't enjoy swimming on a team.
15. If I could swim backstroke in 55 and crawl in 56, I would be better off swimming the crawl in a freestyle race.

MY GRANDMOTHER

by Jesse E. Colvin

My grandmother is seventy-eight years old and she had always lived in Somerset. Also, all of her ancestors lived there. In fact, my grandmother's grandmother lived there during the Civil War. My grandmother is known as "Granny" all through Somerset and that area by everybody, whether they are related or not. My grandmother could tell you a lot of stories and unusual events that occured in this area.

For instance, in Somerset, an old church is still standing that was there during the Civil War. It was used for a hospital. Right across the road from this church there was this store and some of the women and the children hid down in the basement of this store. They went in there early and lived for protection. When things got quiet they came out and my grandmother's grandmother saw this Yankee soldier putting a wounded soldier on a horse. The soldier saw them so they came back the next day. In the meantime, my great great grandmother was getting worried about her hog. She was afraid the Yankees had killed him and eaten him. When the soldiers came back and demanded them to cook and clean their clothes, the hog came out too. They discovered he had been hidden in the basement where they had been and didn't realize it.

All of this occured at Somerset. Now it is called Old Somerset. When the railroad came in, the tracks came several miles up from the old town, and the people moved in and built around the railroad tracks and this is now called Somerset.

Gordonsville is about five or six miles from Somerset. Back in the last war, World War II, Gordonsville used to be called Chickentown. They used to sell fried chicken to the people who came on the trains there. There was one black woman in particular who used to carry this basket as a hat on her head which had fried chicken in it. The people and the soldiers would reach over from the train and get the chicken and put the money in the basket during this whole time.

My grandmother is very alert and she likes to keep up with all her children and her grandchildren – what they are into and what they are doing. She likes to sew for them and anybody else. Sometime back, some kids were just starting school and didn't have a lot of clothes and she sewed some for them. She didn't charge anything for them. She just did them in her spare time and donated them. She also made a wedding gown for my cousin when she got married. It doesn't look like it is homemade, but like it was bought in the store.

My grandmother now lives in Somerset with my Aunt Punkin. My Aunt Punkin got that name because she was born on Halloween. My grandmother is trying to preserve some of the old places in Somerset like the old church. They still have church service in the old church at least twice a year and are trying to prevent it from being torn down. She will always enjoy telling stories about the old days around the area of Somerset.

THREE LEVEL GUIDE : MY GRANDMOTHER

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

1. All my grandmother's ancestors lived in Somerset.
2. My great great grandmother lived in Somerset during the First World War.
3. The old church is located in the area called Old Somerset.
4. My Grandmother is known as "Mama" by everybody.
5. My Grandmother is trying to preserve the old section of town like it was in the old days.

II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

6. Gordonsville was called "Chickentown" because the people used to hide soldiers there who were afraid to fight in the war.
7. Somerset and Gordonsville are areas which were busy during wartime.
8. The "whole town moved" means the people picked up the buildings and set them down by the new railroad tracks.
9. "My Grandmother likes to keep up with her grandchildren" means she likes to know what they are doing and where they are.
10. The women and children hid in the basement of the old church to escape from the soldiers.

III How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

11. Grandmothers can tell you a lot about life in the past.
12. Small old towns can hold a lot of exciting tales.
13. Railroads are the very important centers of activity during the past.
14. It is better to receive gifts than give them.
15. Give to others as you would have them give to you.

TATER TALES

by Freeda Evans

My father raised us up on the farm and taught us how to raise potatoes and corn and other crops. This is the story about how you raise those good old potatoes. First you plow the ground and let the winter fall on it. Then in the spring you rake it and hoe it so you can get the big clogs out of it. After you get it all hoed and fixed up then you lay the rows off with a plow. We call it a laying off plow. You lay the rows off about five feet apart. That way you can always plow between the potatoes and hoe around them. When you're ready to plant, then you got to buy seed potatoes. If you want to have good potatoes you got to buy good seed potatoes.

My father would take these potatoes and cut the big eyes out of them. That's called taking the blocks out of the potatoes. Then they would dig great big deep holes and put fertilizer in each hole. He would drop two potato blocks in each hole. Then you had to take the hoe and cover them up with big nice round hills. That would keep the ground moist and the potatoes would grow better. They always say that the bigger the hills that was on them, the better potatoes that were in the ground.

Now when you plant potatoes early in the spring you also plant peas, onions and cabbage. I think that's what makes a garden really pretty, all these early things. Potatoes are real pretty in the garden because they're so healthy looking. When the potatoes start coming up through the ground you start keeping the weeds chopped out of them with the hoe. You have to keep them weeded if you want to have nice potatoes.

Later in the summer after you got all the rest of your garden in, these potatoes begin to bloom. After they bloom they say they have potatoes on them. When the plants start turning kinda brown I always heard my father say that they got good young potatoes on them. People on the farm always knew it was time to gravel the potatoes then. You would pull up one of the big vines and gravel two or three out of each hill. Those would be real young tender potatoes.

As the summer wore on then the potato plants died down and you knew you had full-grown potatoes. You had to wait until late in the summer before you started to dig the potatoes up and put them away for winter. After you dug out all the potatoes my father would start to grade them out. He had about three sorts of potatoes. The very best which were the biggest, then there was a middle size and a small potato. After they would grade them out they would put them in these great big boxes. You can take them and put them back in the ground. They dig a great big hole in the ground and line it with straw. You put these big bushels of potatoes down in there. Then you cover them over with dirt. They call it holding the potatoes. To keep the snow and water from going down in there you put tar paper over them and cover them some more with dirt.

Daddy would never let us get into the potatoes that he had held up until we really needed them the most. Then he would tell Mommy, and we could go dig some up. You can use potatoes a lot of ways in the home and they're good almost any way you fix them. You can cook them whole and pour the water out of them and mash them up. These are called mashed potatoes and you put butter, cream, pepper and salt in them. Or you can slice them up and fry the potatoes in grease. If you slice them long ways you can make french fries out of them. Another good thing to do is to take left over mashed potatoes and put about a spoonful and a half of meal and the same of flour, plus an egg. We would take this and mash it all up and pat them out into little cakes called tater cakes. Then you fry them til they're good and brown. They're really delicious like that.

Another thing we used to fix was tater soup. You would block up the potatoes, that just means to cut them up, and add a little butter, flour and onions and cook it a while. That was always great for supper. They're also good wrapped up in Reynold's wrap and baked in the oven. The quickest way is just to boil them whole until they're tender and then take them out and mash them with a fork and put a little butter on them. We eat them like that nearly all the time. I have even known people to take these leftover potatoes and put them in the refrigerator until morning. Then they take them out and put a little grease or butter in the skillet and fry them up for breakfast with their eggs. Imagine having potatoes for breakfast too! But, I always thought potatoes were real good things to grow. Many times if we didn't have the potatoes to eat, we just didn't have much of anything. Potatoes are real good for you and they'll also fill you up real good too.

THREE LEVEL GUIDE: TATER TALES

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. If you want to have good potatoes be sure to buy good seed potatoes.
2. Potatoes are real pretty in the garden because of the healthy way they look.
3. You had to wait until late in the winter to dig the potatoes up.
4. Tar paper was used to keep the snow and water out of the holding place.
5. Potatoes really aren't that good for you and you can get tired of them fast.

II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
6. "Grading potatoes" means making them into french fries.
7. The bigger the hills covering the potatoes the better the potatoes underneath.
8. "Holding the potatoes" means storing them in straw underground for the winter.
9. A farm family seems to eat, drink and sleep potatoes.
10. Potatoes are a good food supply because it doesn't take much to fill you up and they can always be tried in a different way.

III How can we use the meaning? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
11. If you want a good product you have to do the job right from day one.
12. Hard work and planning pay off.
13. Taters are terrific.
14. You get to know when potatoes are ready by reading the signs.
15. When you have something to eat you should use it up as fast as you can and not worry about tomorrow.

TURKEY FARMING

by Jessie E. Colvin

My parents bought the farm, the poultry farm, sometime in the fifties and it already had the name *Piedmont Turkey Farm*. They raised turkeys and chickens. My younger brother and I were going to school and we helped on the farm. When we got a little bit older we each had ten thousand chickens to feed before we went to school, and each one ten thousand when we came home. In nineteen sixty they built a new home on it and fixed the place up a little bit more.

My brother and I were both in the Four-H Club and we both won a lot of awards from the turkeys and chickens we took care of for the Four-H Club. One year he got Jr. Broiler King and I came in second in the Jr. Broiler Contest through the Four-H.

Father was raising his own birds and putting them on range. Then things got tight and he found it was costing more to raise them than what they was making. So the only way they could come out ahead was to start raising for somebody else. So by doing that they are guaranteed so much percentage, like a profit, regardless what the market is. By raising for somebody else, he buys the feed and furnishes everything, and they just guarantee so much percentage.

My father has won a lot of awards, being turkey producer of the year. One he received for having birds in confinement in winterhouse. So he is rated one of the largest and the best in the state of Virginia. He does all his own work.

Each house has got these swinging feeders that they put so much feed into so only my parents and my brother can run the place. The turkeys have to be kept real close check on in case of a storm or any unusual sudden noise. For example, the turkeys will go right to the noise and pile up and smother. With chickens they are not so hard to raise. Chickens kind of scatter a lot but the turkeys go right to the noise. In a bad storm they will also pile up and smother. On range the turkeys will have sheds they can go under for shelter but sometimes they will stay out in the rain and drown. Most of the time in the rain you have to go out and chase them under the sheds.

They used to keep laying turkeys and they got eggs and sent them to the hatchery across from Harrisonburg once a week. But now, they raise them to a certain age and the processing plant comes up and picks them up and takes them over to the plant. The chickens are raised to a certain age where they begin to lay. Then some trucks come and pick them up and take them to another house that is equipped to handle laying chickens.

We get our chicks as soon as they come out of the hatchery. After about six or seven weeks they put them on the range if they are going to be put on the range. When they are full grown they are taken to market. It depends on the weight of the bird when they sell them. Some people prefer small birds. We used to have these bronze turkeys and the meat was heavier but they were mean. So now they stick to white turkeys. Turkeys about six or seven weeks old would be good for cooking outside on the grill. Most people like the medium size turkey for Thanksgiving now and it takes about three months to raise one for roasting.

My parents are thinking now about going altogether to turkeys. With things being tight it is hard to collect money to pay for the chickens. So we are going to try doing all turkeys for awhile.

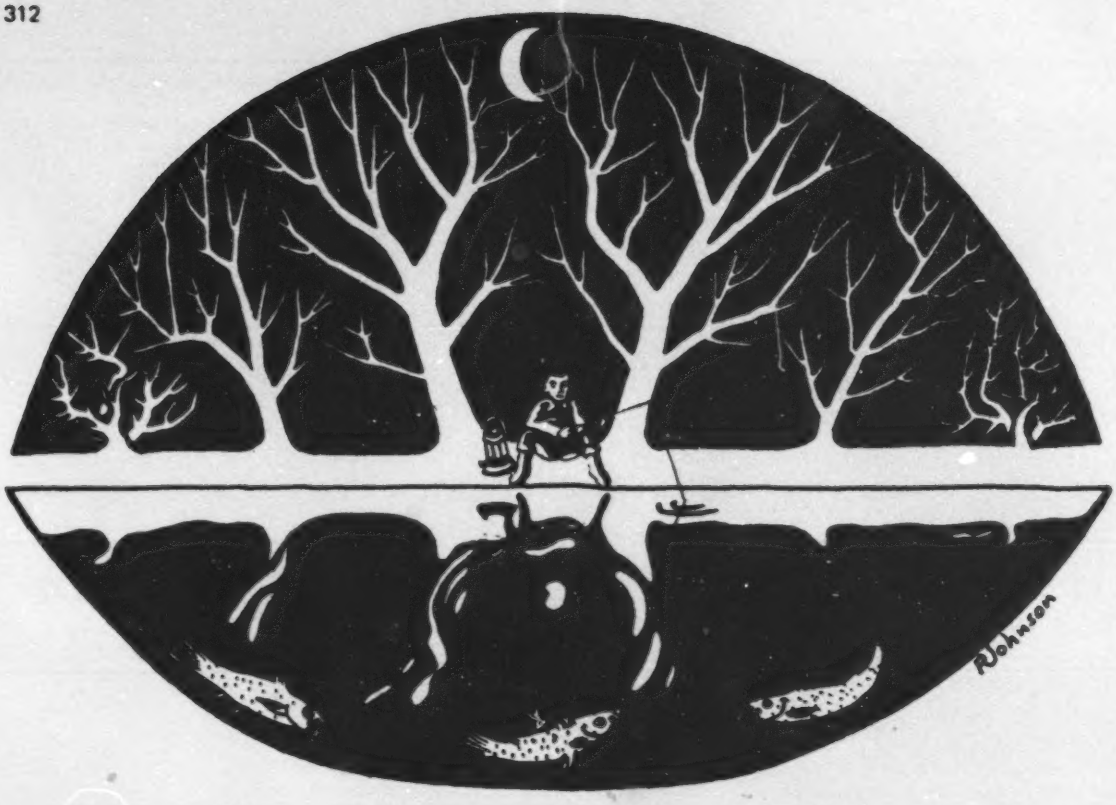
THREE LEVEL GUIDE: TURKEY FARMING

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. "My parents raised only turkeys on the poultry farm."
2. It was cheaper to raise turkeys for themselves than for somebody else.
3. The turkeys are raised to an age where they begin to lay.
4. Birds are sold by weight rather than age.
5. Most people like large, old turkeys for Thanksgiving.

II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
6. Jr. Broiler King was an award for the best turkey cook in the county.
7. "Laying turkeys" are turkeys which lay around all day in the house.
8. "Chickens not paying for themselves" means that no money is being made on them.
9. When "things are tight" there is little money to be spent.
10. When turkeys are "on the range" means they are in the oven.

III How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
11. Chickens are "scarey birds" to be raised.
12. Running a poultry farm is a full time job.
13. Sometimes you have to stick your neck out to make a profit.
14. Any "turkey" can run a poultry farm.
15. The poultry business can be a rewarding business.



FISHING SECRETS

by Clifford Fortune

When I go fishing, I carry my fishing pole, my tackle box and all my equipment. You're supposed to stay far away from the bank; you aren't supposed to scare the fish off. If you want to catch something, you've got to be extra quiet. You can't have a whole lot of people around talking. You have to get bait; worms are fine, but you have to have the right bait for the right fish. For instance, bass don't usually bite worms, not unless they're small bass. Big bass, they bite stuff like little fish, fake worms, mice or rats. I caught something like a fourteen pound big mouth bass that way. One day I caught thirty bass. That was when I went to a great big lake. All the rest of them were perch and sunfish.

Another thing, you're always supposed to look out for snakes, because snakes love to be around a river bank. One time I had to snag a snake because he was close to the bank beside me. Then one time I was fishing and I caught this snake. I had it but I didn't get it in. I reeled it all in and it was tangled up on my line. You got to be away from the bank, because if you're close to the bank you'll get something like a turtle. Like I used to snag turtles, and I got pulled in a couple of times when I was too close to the bank.

You really should go fishing when the fish are biting. Mostly when it starts raining and it's nice and warm, they'll start coming up to the top of the water. When the rain hits on the top of the water, they think food is hitting the top of the water. So they'll come up to the top. I used to wait until it started raining, then I'd go out there with my rain coat and stuff on. I'd stand on the river bank to see the fish on top of the water. They'll be all piled up and you can see where the big ones and the small ones are. You should just throw your line out to one spot and wait.

I caught a real big bass one time and I

couldn't get him in. He made waves all through the water. It made me mad. When the fish started pulling, the cork part on the end of my pole came off and I was left holding the cork but not the pole. So the fish carried the pole away. About two days later, I came back to go fishing and I saved my pole. It was up against the bank with a dead fish on it that looked like it weighed about fifty pounds. You know it was bloated up.

I often went to a smaller pond to go catfishing. My secret for catching catfish is going at nighttime. That's when all the fish are really jumping. I put a kerosene lamp on the bank and throw bread in the water. Or I'd throw corn or chicken heart. The catfish will come for that. Then you throw your line in. I was bringing in something like two and a half pound catfish. Once I caught a great big perch that weighed about three pounds. He gave me a fight. I thought I had a giant catfish.

One Easter I was fishing. I was catfish fishing that evening because I was going to see if I could catch any big catfish. I was usually about the best catfish fisher, because I knew all the stuff to use. I wasn't going to use worms because no catfish is going to bite worms. But they'll come for chicken heart. I used to fish from the bottom because the catfish are going to be on the bottom. I'd go away and then come back and check my line. If my line was weak and I started reeling it in and something was pulling it, I knew I had something. If I go away and come back and my line was stiff and straight, I know I got something and I start reeling it in. It'll come in easy at first. You can't just keep on winding it. If you keep on winding it, he is going to bust loose. You got to give them some line when they fight. You press the button and let them take the line out. He'll get tired and then he'll come in easy. You just press the button and let him take some line, and press the button and let him take some line over and over. I love to fish and that's the way I caught all my fish.

THREE LEVEL GUIDE: FISHING SECRETS

Directions: Number 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. If you want to catch something, you've got to be quiet.
2. You should throw your line out to a different spot each time.
3. The best time to go fishing is on a real hot sunny day.
4. You really should go fishing when the fish are biting.
5. You've got to keep the line tight when they fight.

II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
6. Fish can be as particular about what they eat as people can.
7. Fishing near the bank is the best way to get your money's worth of fish.
8. The best thing to do when a fish is hooked is to reel it in as fast and as hard as you can.
9. The fish "bloated up" meant the fish looked like a balloon.
10. There is only one time of day to go fishing and that is in the early morning.

III How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
11. Fishing is all luck and it doesn't matter how much you know about fishing.
12. You never really have a fish caught until it's out of the water and on the bank.
13. You may know the right spot where all the fish in the world hang out, but it won't do you a bit of good if you don't get there at the right time.
14. If you want to be the best catfish fisher around, use worms for bait.
15. It takes patience to be a good fisherman.

BEAR HUNTING

by Fuzzy Spears

Tweive years back, I think it was about my third hunting trip, I had a 460 Weatherby, a rifle, it was my first. My grandfather had a twelve gauge pump shotgun, he was shooting slugs that day. We was going bear hunting. We was going in the state of Virginia somewhere in Albemarle County. It was some mountain I couldn't remember the name of. It might have been called Deer Mountain. There was a party of about twelve of us. We divided up. My grandfather was teaching me how to hunt. I didn't know the first thing about hunting, not the first thing. I didn't really know how to shoot a rifle, I never took the time to know.

I didn't know what we were hunting either. I didn't know it was a bear that we were tracking. There is an old saying, that a bear tracks you. It's true. My grandfather thought that I was hard-headed, which was true, I was really hard-headed. I always thought I could outdo everybody else, you see I was very conceited. I always thought I could outhunt everybody, even on the first time out.

So, I was tracking this bear and didn't know that the bear was tracking me. I thought I was about twenty-five yards from closing in on the bear and instead he was twenty-five yards from closing in on me. My grandfather was standing about a hundred yards to the right of me just watching to see what I was going to do. The bear rose up on his hind legs and started growling. I couldn't tell if it was a he or she. He looked right small until he got right up on me. He stood about

six foot nine up on his two legs. It was a young bear, somewhere between a cub and a full grown bear. I ran into the blind side of the mountain. It had two big rocks which blocked the bear off. I pulled the rifle out to shoot the bear but he knocked it out of my hand. I didn't like that at all. In fact I almost passed out. I almost fainted for the first time in my life. I was really scared. The bear rose up again and started charging. He was about two feet from me. My grandfather shot but he didn't do nothing but knock him down. He got right back up again and I was standing up in the same spot watching him. My grandfather shot him again and knocked him back down. The bear got right back up and charged me again. My grandfather shot him again. This time he got back up and charged my grandfather. My grandfather had an easy shot to knock the bear back down again. He had run out of shells though. He was about fifty years old then and he couldn't run up the hill. Downhill he could have rolled. He was able to pick up my rifle, the 460 magnum, and knocked him down and this time he didn't get back up.

But again, I was hard-headed. I walked over to the bear before I verified that the bear was dead and he smacked me. Lucky that it was just his last swing because his claws weren't open and he just knocked me out.

I came back to the hospital with two broken ribs and my grandfather was half scared to death. He almost had a heart attack I was very embarrassed and my head was hanging very low.

THREE LEVEL GUIDE: BEAR HUNTING

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. "I'll never forget that mountain we went hunting on."
2. "I knew everything there was to know about hunting, down to the last thing."
3. The bear looked right small until he got right up on me.
4. "I always thought I could outhunt everybody else, even on the first time out."
5. My grandfather died of a heart attack because of this.

II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
6. The old saying "a bear tracks you" is the same as saying the "hunter becomes the hunted."
7. "Conceited" means you have a higher opinion of other people than you do of yourself.
8. Grandfather was wise and was expecting some trouble out of his hard-headed grandson.
9. The author's "head was hanging low" because of the shame he felt after what happened.
10. A wounded bear is probably more dangerous than one who is not.

III How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
11. It sometimes takes a brush with disaster to teach some people a lesson.
12. Wild animals might be said to practice the old saying "Never say die."
13. Without guns the battle between the hunter and the wild animals becomes a more equal battle.
14. It is always smart to admit that you have certain limits to what you can do and to follow those limits.
15. There's got to be an easier way to learn a lesson.

CHRISTMAS IN THE COUNTRY

by Pearly Bondurant

We lived in the country in Southwestern Virginia, about two miles from town. And our nearest neighbors were two colored families. And I remember that we went to the woods and got our Christmas tree and set it up. We popped corn, strung it, and we put it on the tree. In school we made paper ringlets and colored them different colors and fastened 'em together and put those on. And then each person had a stocking and we had a mantle over our fireplace. Each one hung her stocking at Christmas eve night. And one of the colored gentlemen played Santa Claus. I heard him knock on the door. His name was Norman Minnex. He also worked in the mill and cleaned the floors, I can see him now and his wife. They're very nice people.

We didn't have a lot of toys for Christmas, we mostly got clothes. But we always got one item of toys. I know that my mom and dad went away one day and we were so anxious to know what we got, for they had hidden the presents in this little closet under the staircase. My brother and I, we peeped in the closet and he had a covered wagon with horses hooked to it. I'll never forget that. We thought it was beautiful but it wasn't any fun anymore, you know, we had seen it. We were the oldest children.

We only had three rooms downstairs. That's where we had our Christmas tree. And mom cooked a lot of food by pulling the ashes out on the hearth, and putting this iron skillet on. She'd make what she'd call ash cakes. It's corn meal, and they were delicious. My brother, he had the dining room for his bedroom because it was quite a few of us children, so the rest of us children shared the

upstairs bedrooms. And we lived there about two months before we would even go upstairs to bed because we'd never been used to upstairs, and we were afraid. The house wasn't finished upstairs and the cats that would come in down at the basement would come up there and they'd get into fights and fall down. That would scare us to death.

For Christmas we usually made our little homemade presents. Like we had a Christmas tree and a party for our church then. We'd have it in a home. We'd borrow things like a little dish, or maybe a pretty poster card or maybe a stocking and we all bring something for the Christmas, or carry something to the Christmas party and hang it on the tree. We thought they were beautiful, you know, beside what they have now. There are so many things they don't do anymore. They don't hang the gifts on the tree anymore because they're too large. But we had little tiny stockings made out of paper and we'd stick them around on the tree. That was part of our Christmas tree too, because after we'd had the party we'd take this thing home, each one, and put 'em on our Christmas tree.

I remember the first pair of silk stockings I ever had. My mother bought them for Christmas and my dad didn't like it at all. He didn't think I was old enough to wear a pair of silk stockings, but my mother did. I was getting too large for toys. I was 12 years old, but I was quite mature for my age, not in size but in — my mother said I was motherly. You know, I took things for granted like responsibilities. If they owed a little bill and I knew about it, they couldn't meet it and it kinda worried me. I would think about it. My mother said, "If you don't quit doing all that worrying there, you won't be any good when you do get grown." So, maybe I was too much like that, but I am like that in a way. I like to be honest to meet my obligation if I can, if I can't I like to let them know.

THREE LEVEL GUIDE: CHRISTMAS IN THE COUNTRY

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

1. "We got our Christmas tree from a sale down at the church."
2. "We mostly got toys for Christmas rather than clothes."
3. "They don't hang gifts on the trees anymore because they are too large."
4. The author's family made all of their own Christmas decorations for their tree.
5. "Mom cooked a lot of food on our brand new store bought stove."

II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

6. The surprise of Christmas is most of the fun at Christmas.
7. The day our parents went away during the Christmas season was the day that they went away to buy our presents.
8. The author was "mature for her age" means that she acted like she was older than she really was.
9. Taking something for granted means that you come to expect it to happen no matter what.
10. An obligation is the same as a duty which a person has to do.

III How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

11. Life goes too fast and you should enjoy the childhood years while you have the chance.
12. When you're poor even the smallest gifts at Christmas seem like they are the greatest.
13. Christmases of the past should be forgotten because they are old fashioned and have nothing to give people today.
14. The greatest joy at Christmas is sharing with your friends and family.
15. Christmas is something to be taken for granted by all families.

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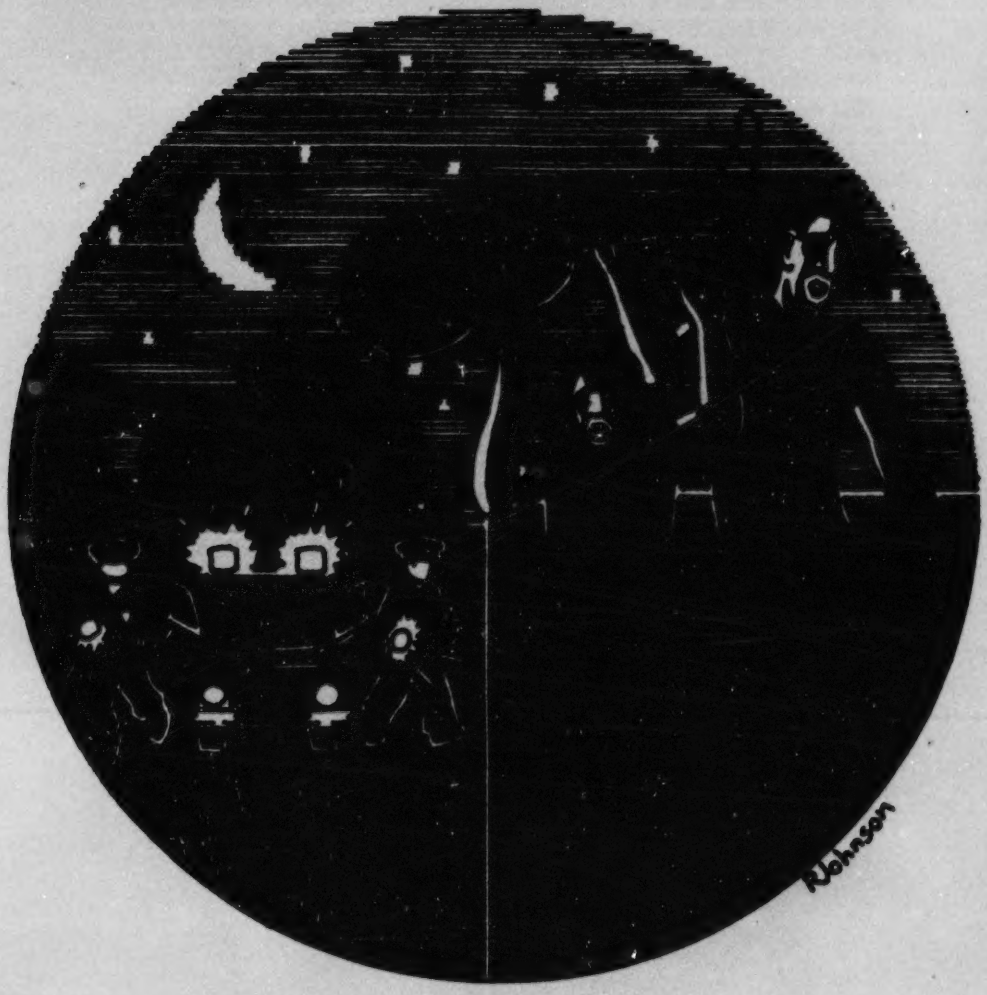


THE INCIDENT

by Mr. Jones

We were going to a movie, me and a couple friends, but we decided not to go because we decided the movie was not going to be any fun. So, we just started walking around and then we thought we'd go over to Johnson School and mess around. We got over there and we saw the windows were open. So we climbed in and started messing around in the classrooms. We were doing stuff like going into the principal's office and looking through the files to see who was in trouble. We got some pencils and calculators and took them in the woods and hid them. Then we went back for a second time and got in the classrooms again. This time we found the music room with all the tape players and guitars.

We got all this stuff together and walked out the door up onto the roof of the school. We looked back and we saw the police coming. So we had to start running. Since we were up on the roof we had to jump off. I threw the tape player down and jumped off and started running down through the fields. We were running down through the woods, falling in the creeks and stuff. One of the friends went through another part of the woods and we thought he was the police. Another friend was too fat and slow and he got left in the school.

So we had to hide for a little while. We took off our white shirts and hid them in the grass so no one could spot us. Finally we got

to the highway and started walking but we saw police lights flashing up ahead. We thought they were after us and we started getting real scared. But when we got closer we saw that a car had had a wreck and there was just one police car and all the rest of the lights were from the rescue squads.

After we got out of that one we started to think about our friend that got left back at the school. We were wondering if he had gotten caught and if he had told on us. So we were walking down the street just joking about whether or not he had gotten caught. But then we decided we better go back over there and see what had happened. So we were walking up there and he was walking down the street. We asked him did they catch him and he said yea. We asked him how did he get away and he said he told on us. Then we asked him was he playing or was he telling the truth. He finally said he was just playing. So we asked him how he got away and he said he hid in the closet for about fifteen minutes until the police left. Then he came out and looked and they were gone so he climbed back out of the window and ran.

So the next day a couple of my friends went back over there looking for the stuff that we hid in the woods. The principal was over there and he asked them what they was doing over there looking around. The next day one of the boys had to go down to the police station and he told his story. Then another guy had to go down and then me. I had to tell the police the truth about what happened. He told me that the way we had gotten caught was an alarm sounded at the police station when we were in the principal's office. He said it would be about a month until we had to go to court because they had to check on our records and all from school. Then the policeman said you got the football so don't fumble it. I asked him what did he mean and he said don't get in any more trouble. I told him I won't get in no more trouble anytime.

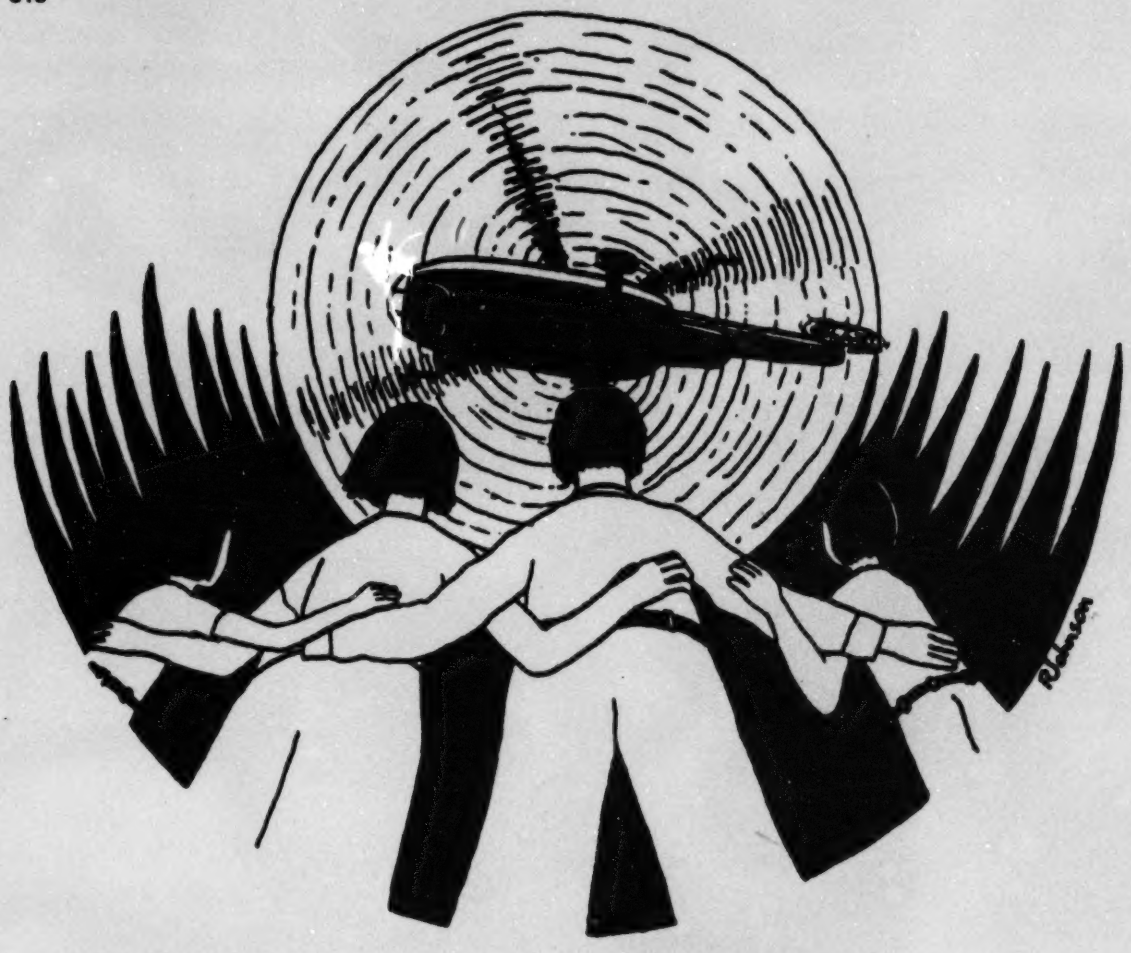
THREE LEVEL GUIDE: THE INCIDENT

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. The boys broke the windows to get in the school.
2. Pencils and tape recorders were hidden in the woods.
3. The police saw the boys when they were on the roof.
4. The slow boy got caught by the police at the school.
5. The alarm went off at the police station.

II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
6. The boys went over to the school in order to steal.
7. The author did not want the tape player so he threw it away.
8. The slow boy tried to scare his friends.
9. The principal was waiting for the boys to come back and get the things they hid in the woods.
10. The policeman gave the boys some good advice.

III How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
11. Unlocked doors and open windows are a temptation for robbers.
12. When a person is scared he often thinks he sees things that are not really true.
13. Getting arrested and going to court is a very short and simple process.
14. Burglar alarms are helpful in preventing crimes.
15. It's better to tell the truth than take the risk of telling a lie.



IMMIGRATION

by Nguyen Ba Nguyen

I left my country in a hurry. We stayed at the airport in Saigon and waited for the US Airplane to take us to the United States. But at that time the rockets and bombs came down too much and the US Air Force could not land. After waiting for one day, the US Air Force decided we should leave by helicopter. So we left by helicopter with nothing. We could not bring anything with us. We went by helicopter to a ship in the Pacific Ocean. After that we went by ship to the Philippines and Guam. We lived on Wake Island for one month. We had to fill out applications and give information. After that we went to Arkansas. We went to a refugee camp there, at Fort Chaffee. We left our country because we didn't know clearly about the future when the Communists came to South Vietnam. If we had known clearly how our lives would have been under the Communists, we could have decided more clearly. But we had to leave because we did not know what the future would be.

We lived at Fort Chaffee for one month. Fort Chaffee is a very nice camp. The American army helped us with everything. We had food, clothes, and sometimes music or a movie. We were very happy when we lived in the refugee camp.

During that time we tried to find a spon-

sor. There are volunteer offices who helped us to find a good sponsor. I decided to live in Charlottesville, Virginia because I like Virginia. When I was young, I had studied in history and geography about Virginia. I knew that in Virginia the weather and the education were very good.

When I came to Charlottesville, my sponsor, the pastor of the Jefferson Baptist Church helped me to rent a nice apartment for two months. He said the church would help us until we could help ourselves, until we could be self-sufficient. After two months I rented another apartment. The rent was a little expensive, but I like the new apartment. The church is very nice. They help us with everything.

Now I am learning English at the Adult Education Center. It is a school where we can learn English and we don't have to pay. It is very good for us. We are very happy about the Adult Education Center. We have a special class for us. Sometimes we have one teacher and just one student. Now I am studying two things. I am studying English and reviewing chemistry. After a while when I speak English well, I hope I can get a good job. I would like to return to teaching chemistry in high school.

My wife was luckier than I. She got a very good job when we first came to Charlottesville. After two or three days she got a very good job as a secretary in a high school. The pay is not very good but it can support our family. We have had some trouble in life, but we try to overcome everything.

THREE LEVEL GUIDE: IMMIGRATION

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. It took a long time to leave my country.
2. We could not bring anything with us when we left.
3. We left our country because we could not find jobs.
4. We lived in the refugee camp for one year.
5. The author is learning English at the Adult Education Center.

II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
6. It was too dangerous for the US Air Force to land.
7. They left the country by the fastest kind of transportation that they could get.
8. The author was uncertain about whether or not he should leave his country.
9. Sponsors are people who help the refugees get settled in a new country.
10. What you get out of the Adult Education Center is not worth the money you have to pay.

III How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
11. In times of war a person must give up certain things in order to save others.
12. It is very difficult to predict what will happen in the future.
13. Refugee camps are needed in order to help people from other countries get used to a new country.
14. Learning the language of a new country is not very important.
15. Where there is a will there is usually a way.

THE WAY THINGS WERE THEN

It all started in my last year over at Walker School. It started when I would get high because I had a couple of problems. I would come to school and take it out on some people. I didn't get along too good with the principal and would have a lot of trouble with him. He would kick me out. The main problem was my temper. I had a real bad temper. Sometimes I would lose everything just like that and go mad, like a madman. This one teacher I had, she would really make me mad because she didn't understand some young people. I guess you could say she was old fashioned.

One day I got suspended and I was ashamed to tell my mother. I waited until the principal called and then I had to tell her. They kicked me out for three days. I had to come back with my mother to talk to the principal to get me back into school. It kept on happening until I got out of school that year. I almost got kicked out the last day, but I cooled my temper. When I got back into school the guidance counselor would help me out, and tell me to stay out of the principal's way, and try to control my temper. The main thing was me. They would give me advice but I was the only one who had to do it. I wanted to control my temper and I knew it was up to me.

Then they decided to let me get off half a day because they thought that I might do better. So I started getting out half a day. My guidance counselor told me my work was really down in school. I could pass if I really wanted to. If I would come more and do my work. So I did it because I was getting out half a day. My grades were real bad until the

last two nine weeks of school and then I started working. I finally passed.

Well, over the summer I really changed. My attitude was different and I wouldn't get into too much trouble. So I wanted to go to a better school. I had heard a lot about Charlottesville High and how bad it was. So I really wanted to straighten up and go to school. I tried to get into Jack Jouett School. I couldn't get into that school so I had to go to Charlottesville High.

On the first day I went back to Charlottesville High. I got into trouble with the principal. I was outside smoking a cigarette and then he came out and asked me what was I doing out there and did I have a smoking i.d.? I said, "No, because I was going somewhere." He started jiving and I started jiving. He got mad and told me to come into the office. He was getting even madder. Then I stood up real quick and told him that I gave him respect so why didn't he give me some. I must have scared him because he ran out of the office. When he came in I was sitting behind his desk with my foot on his desk. He was really mad so he started hollering and I started hollering. He said he was going to suspend me. I kept running at the mouth and then he expelled me. Then, as I was leaving to go home, he walked past me and looked at me real hard and I looked at him real hard. He ran into the office and called the cops. Then I left and went to where my mother works and told her about it.

I told her I had gotten kicked out and she had to come over to the school. I told her to meet me over at the school. When she got off work she did, and we went in to talk to the principal. I got even madder. I called him names, which was a stupid thing. He pressed charges against me and said that I attempted to hit him. Then I had to go to court. Before I went to court I went back and apologized to him. He dropped the charges.

The guidance counselor from the eighth grade was sticking beside me all the time. You could say she was more like a friend. She told me about this place at the University called Adult Education and told me why not come up and see about this place. I did and that's where I am at now.

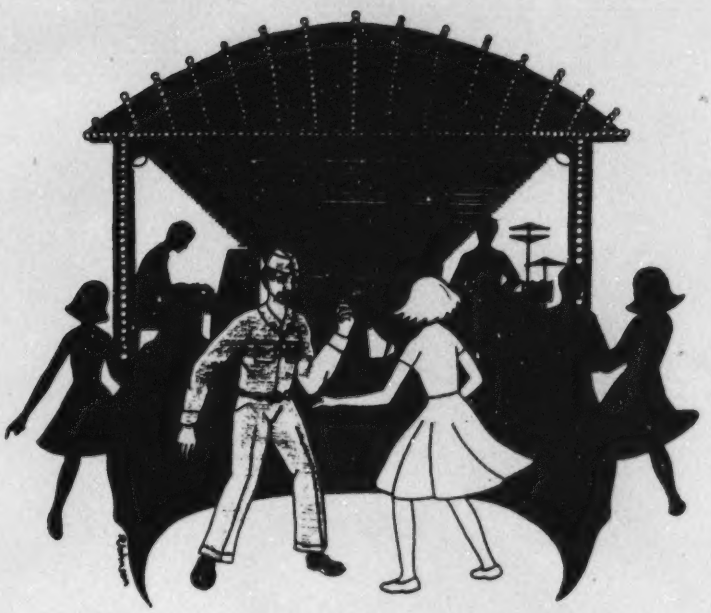
THREE LEVEL GUIDE: THE WAY THINGS WERE THEN

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. The author's problems started in his last year at Walker School.
2. The author was eager to tell his mother he was suspended.
3. The school principal was helpful to the student and his problems.
4. "A stupid thing I did was call the principal names."
5. The author wanted to go to Charlottesville High School.

II What did the author mean?
6. "Pressed charges" means that the principal tried to shock the student.
7. "Sticking beside me" means helping me all along the way.
8. "Running at the mouth" means fast talking without thinking.
9. The old fashioned teacher treated kids in a modern way.
10. "Straighten up" means doing your work and staying out of trouble.

III How can we use the meanings?
11. Sometimes you have to turn the other cheek.
12. It takes a bigger man to apologize sometimes.
13. To get respect one must give respect.
14. There is no place to look for help if you get into trouble at school.
15. The only person at fault in this story was the student.



ARMY LIFE IN GERMANY

by Roland Taylor

On the morning of July 25, 1974 we landed in Germany. Everybody was scared. Things looked really weird. Everybody thought they looked funny. There were little cars and people talking all funny. Then we got off the plane and went into the airport where they had our bags and everything. And we got on the bus. It was real cold. When we left the United States, it was real hot, about 80 degrees. But when we got to Germany, it was real cold, about 36 degrees. It was real strange, because I didn't think it was going to be that cold.

After the airport we went to the Twenty First Replacement where we was processed in. They got our names and everything and where we were going to be sleeping. So we got to the Twenty First Replacement, ate chow, and then had another formation waiting around to see where we was going to go. So I stayed in the Twenty First Replacement for two days. Then I moved out and went to a place called the 503 Replacement Center. There they gave us our bunks to sleep in and we had to fill out a bunch of papers. Then they started telling us how Germany was and how you could get into alot of trouble and everything. And I stayed there for three days.

My first morning in Germany, I got up and it was formation. They started telling us, "All you new people in the company, before you can go and be in the company you have to go and process in. To process in you have to go and sign in at all these different places so they know you're on this post." We did that for three days.

Then they started telling me what my job was going to be. I was going to be assistant two gunner. A two is something that destroys a tank. I didn't know what that was but then I started working with it and learned it real good and I started liking it.

In January I made rank, I made PFC. Then I started doing a little traveling. I started going to the clubs and dancing with the German people. Things was real nice. I wrote home and said, "Well, things is real nice, I like Germany. But I'm going to be over here for a long time."

I started dealing with the German money. I didn't know what it was. I went to a club one night and the man said, "five marks."

And I said, "What?"

"Five marks," the man said again.

So I said to the dude I was with, "What is he talking about?"

He said, "Give me your money and I'll show you."

So he gave the man five marks. Then he told me how to count the German money so that people don't try to cheat you. It took me about a week to learn how to count the German money. Then I started doing that real well. Then I started going to the bank to convert American money to German money. Then I started going out and buying clothes and everything.

In order to make more money in the army, you have to make more rank. They start you off at $326 a month.

Then when you make more rank it was $389. And when I got promoted again I made $435 a month. It's not alot of money, but it's good because if you were a civilian, you'd have to pay rent and food and would have a hard time finding a job. It was enough to carry me through the month. I had allotments too. An allotment gives the army the authority to take money out of your pay and send it home to whoever you say. You never see that money. I had mine sent to my grandmother to save for me. Married people send money home to their wife.

After being in the army, you can cope pretty well with any job. You've learned to put up with being yelled at. And the pay is good. If you were a civilian you might get more, but after you paid rent, it ends up the same.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: ARMY LIFE IN GERMANY

Directions: Number from 1 - 15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

1. On the morning of July 25, 1974 we landed in Germany.
2. After the airport we went to the Twenty First Replacement where we processed in.
3. In January I made rank, I made seargent.
4. Then they told me how to count the Germany money so that people don't try to cheat you.
5. After being in the army, you can't cope with any job.

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

6. That author said that the people were talking funny because he couldn't understand the German language.
7. No one told the author anything about German life, he had to learn about it by himself.
8. A person in the army can find entertainment in Germany.
9. Convert means to change from one form to another form.
10. The author felt that the army was real stingy with the pay.

III. How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

11. Life is the same in Germany as it is in the United States.
12. "Process in" involves a lot of paper work and a lot of time.
13. German money is the same as American money.
14. The army gives you training in a skill.
15. Hard work can sometimes bring you rewards like a promotion or a raise in salary.

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HOW I STARTED WORKING OUT AT HOLIDAY INN

by Larry Alexander Fortune

I was at home all this summer and I quit my job at the University. So my mother started hassling me about getting a job. She kept telling me, "If you don't get no job, you got to go from here." But I know she was just joking with me. But still, I had to find me a job because if I didn't find me a job it would lead me back to stealing. I know stealing wasn't no good because I had been in trouble with the police about stealing down at the court. I had been to court 2 or 3 times for the same trial for stealing but they only put me on probation for a year. So I'm still on probation now but I still had to find me a job because I knew I was going to steal. So I started walking. I started looking everywhere.

This dude I know he worked at the Holiday Inn. He told me, "If you want a job you can come out to the Holiday Inn. I think the man will hire you." So I went out there and filled an application out. And then a man asked me could I work the same day I filled the application out. And I said, "Yes." And so he told me to go home and change my clothes and come back at 4:00. It was about 3:00 then so I ran home, changed my clothes and came right back. I worked that day, but when I first got there it was kind of scary because I didn't know what to do. But, you know, everybody helped me and told me what to do. They gave me some free food. We eat free out there, you know.

So I ordered one hamburger and the cooks told me, "You better stop being shy because if you're hungry you better go on and eat." So he said, "You sure you don't want two hamburgers?" So I ate 2 hamburgers, a bowl of ice cream and drank about 5 sodas. I found that everybody trusts me there and wouldn't nobody say nothing about how much I ate or nothing, so I just ate how much I wanted. It's

just like one big family out there; we joke with everybody – we joke with the cooks, the waiters, the waitresses, the bus boys and the diswashers. We all joke around all the time, but they know we don't mean no harm. But then it just gets boring sometimes because don't a whole lot of people come in.

But last night I had to work the dishwashing machine, and I was the only one there working the dishwashing machine, and they had a buffet. The buffet had 48 people in it, and the dining room just kept getting packed and packed. And so by 11:00 I had to empty the trash, sweep the floor, and wash the pots and the dishes. Well, the dishes had stacked up on me. I had took the trash out, and I had pulled the floor mats out, but I hadn't swept the floor yet. So everybody left, the waiters and the waitresses they left at 11:00, and I was there by myself. Just working.

So I told the man, "I'll stay and pull me some extra hours," because I had to do it anyway. So I washed a little bit of dishes. Then I went over to the pots, and I washed all of the pots. And I had about 3 trays of glasses and about 2 trays of plates to send through the diswasher plus a whole tray of spoons. When I finished washing the pots, I came over there and sent them through. I let the water out of the sink where I was washing pots at. Then I washed the dishes. I let the water out of that and cleaned the dishwashing machine up, and I had to mop the floor. So I had to sweep that real fast and mop that. So I got out of there at about quarter to one. And that's how it is out there – it's rough sometimes.

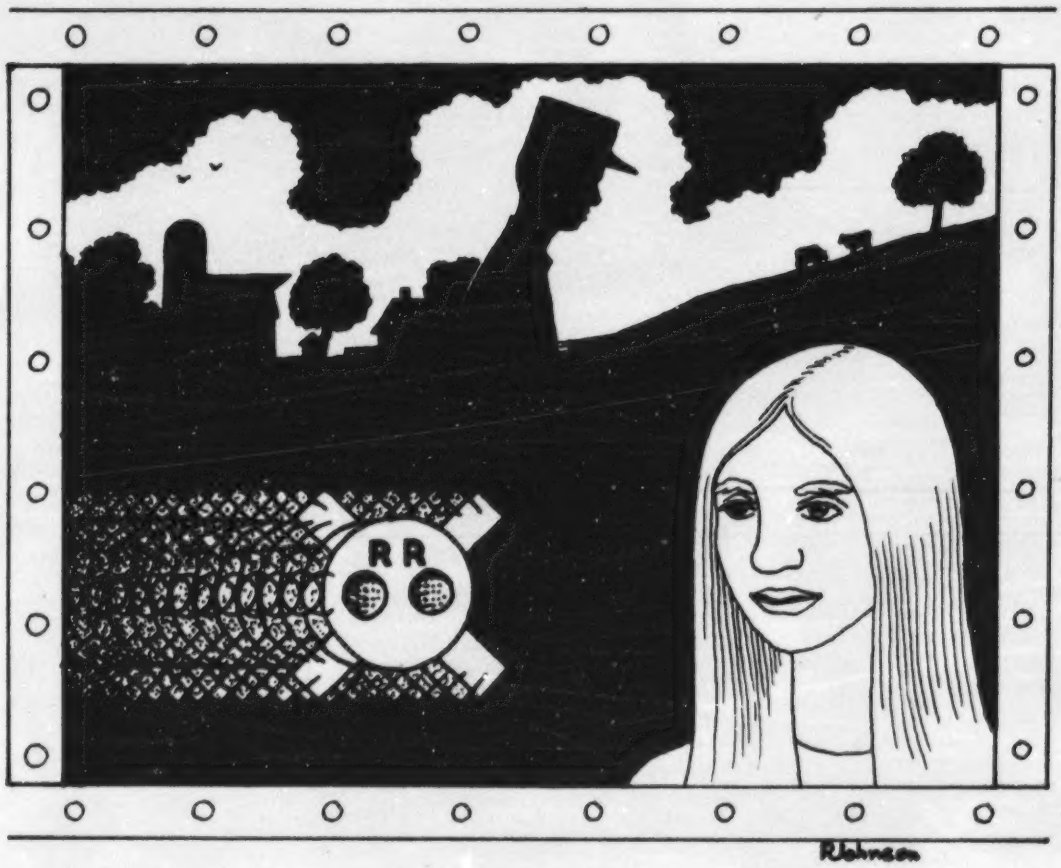
THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: HOW I STARTED WORKING OUT AT HOLIDAY INN

Directions: Number from 1 - 15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. I had to find a job because if I didn't find me a job it would lead me back to stealing.
2. The day I filled out the application, the man said that he would have a job for me in about six months.
3. I worked that day but when I first got there it was kind of scary because I didn't know what to do.
4. It's just like one big family out there, we joke with everybody.
5. "I'll stay and pull some extra hours."

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
6. The author knew how important it was for him to find a job.
7. Probation means that you are recovering from an illness.
8. The author was anxious to get started on the new job.
9. A buffet is a meal that is served informally.
10. The author's job at the Holiday Inn involved a lot of work when large numbers of people come in.

III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
11. Most young people aren't serious about getting a job.
12. Anyone who wants a job can get one without any hassle.
13. Getting a job sometimes depends on who you know.
14. Working is a lot more pleasant when the people you work with are friendly.
15. People have both easy days and hard days on the job.



ALL ABOARD THE HAPPINESS TRAIN

by Rhonda Pittman

When I was 17 I joined Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus. When I first joined the show I was terrified. They had come to my home town, Charlotte, N.C. I decided to join. It wasn't something I just jumped into. I thought about it for a couple weeks.

The only thing holding me back was my dog, Charity. This friend of mine who was a counselor at Runaway House said he'd keep her.

A friend drove me to Columbia, S.C. to catch up with the show and then I was officially with the show. I was scared at first. It was a different environment. The people were different. I got a job on concessions. I sold circus souveniers. We played in Columbia for a few days before the train pulled out.

It was the first time I had ever ridden on a train. So that was a new experience. The people in the show were really nice to me, especially the people that worked on concessions with me.

On the train, the cafeteria where we eat is called the Pie Car, Car 152. That's where I was when the train first started to move. When it first started to move, it scared me and I screamed. Most everybody on the train was pretty understanding of me. They realized that I was scared and that I had just taken a big step in life by joining the show.

I can remember sitting in the Pie Car as the train went down the tracks, watching the scenery. It was really beautiful. I stayed in the Pie Car half the night.

I realized then that the train was carrying me far away to places I'd never seen before and I was starting a brand new life.

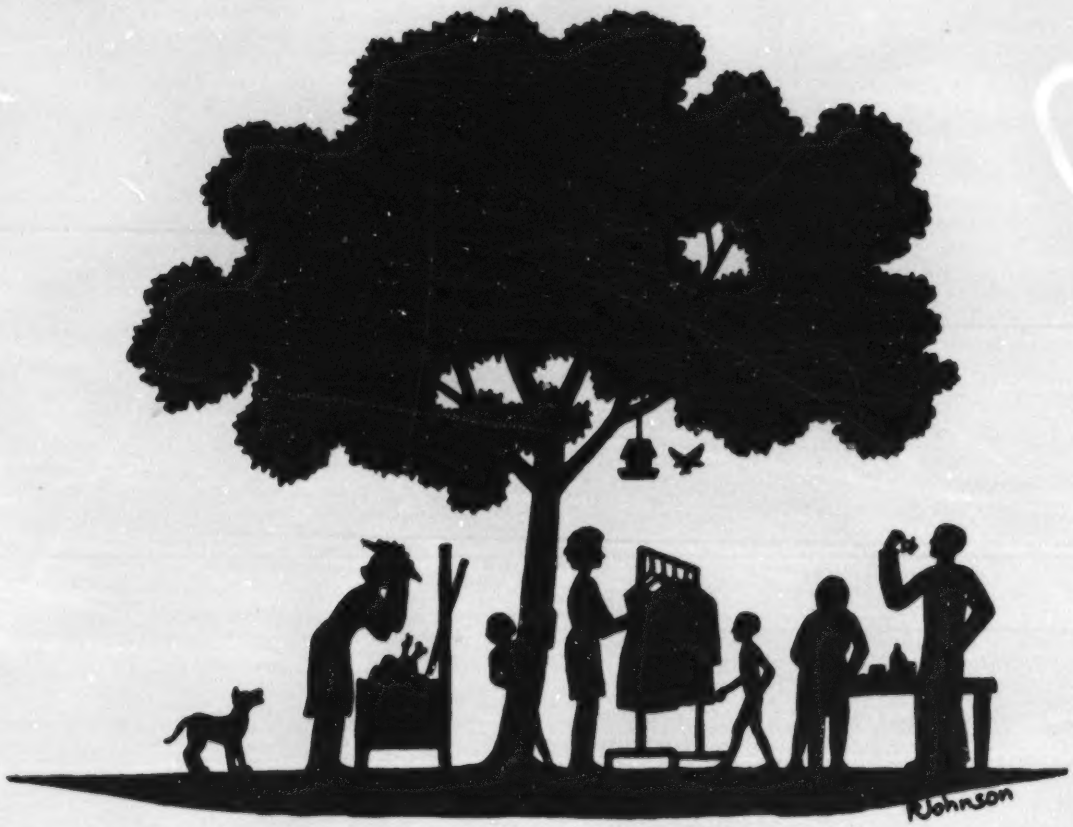
THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: ALL ABOARD THE HAPPINESS TRAIN

Directions: Number from 1 - 15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. When I was 17, I joined the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus.
2. The only thing holding me back was my family.
3. I had a job as a flying trapeze artist.
4. Most everybody on the train was understanding of me.
5. I realized then that the train wasn't going anywhere.

II. What did the author mean: Put a check after the number of the true statements.
6. For the author, it was a big thing to join the circus.
7. It was easy for the author to leave her dog, Charity.
8. Working on concessions means taking care of animals.
9. The author felt that her new life was going to be an adventure.
10. Environment means the total surroundings, both people and things that influence a person.

III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
11. You make big decisions about your life after you reach the age of 21.
12. When you take a lot of time to make a decision, it is always going to be the right one.
13. When you are in a new environment, it makes you a little less nervous if people try to help you out.
14. It is easy to leave the people and things that you love.
15. The thought of new experiences can be both exciting and scary.



GETTING BY ON NOTHING

By Freeda Evans

I had never been to a yard salé. After I had moved into town. I moved from Vine Street to Green Street. There was a real nice neighbor that lived beside me and they had yard sales once in a while. They mostly had dishes, glass stuff and some antique stuff. I would go over there and I would meet different people and I would watch them. It was really interesting, watching people buy.They would look at the glass stuff and see if it was the kind they wanted. People would come there and be looking for old records and old timey furniture and old pocket knives. And I would end up staying over there just about the whole day. I have some glass stuff that I got from them and I like it very much.

Then he told me when I went to other yard sales and saw things that I could use like clothes and draperies and whatever. He said I should ask them, "How much is that?" And then ask them if they'd take a quarter less. Or ask them would they come down on it. Always ask them if they'll come down on it before you buy it. It will save you alot of quarters.

Always check the newspaper from Wednesday through Friday nights, they'll have adds for the yard sales for Saturday and Sunday. Check what time they're open. The earlier you go, the better bargains you find. Believe me I know. If you don't have a car, ask someone who has one ahead of time and you are sure to get a ride.

You'd be surprised what you can find at yard sales. I get most of my clothes at a yard sale. And then I match them up as an outfit. And then when I go out people says "Gee, you got on a cute outfit."

Then I laugh, "If you won't say anything I'll tell you where I got them - at a yard sale."

They say, "Gee, tell me about them."

And then I say, "Go early in the morning when they're having yard sales and you will find the best stuff."

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: GETTING BY ON NOTHING

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper. Put a check
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

1. I used to have yard sales all the time.
2. They mostly had dishes, glass stuff and some antique stuff.
3. Never ask them if they'll come down on it before you buy it.
4. The earlier you go the better bargains you find.
5. At a yard sale you won't find much of anything you can use but you can have a good time looking.

II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

6. An antique is a special piece of old furniture that is worth more because it is old.
7. A bargain is something that you purchase at a high price.
8. You really don't save any money when you try to get the person to come down on the things he's selling.
9. It is best to shop at yard sales in the late afternoon when there aren't a lot of people there.
10. If you don't check the newspapers, you might miss out on many of the yard sales.

III How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

11. Valuable things are never found at yard sales.
12. Anyone can have a yard sale.
13. Many interesting people go to yard sales.
14. The only useful things found at a yard sale is "glass stuff."
15. The early bird catches the worm.

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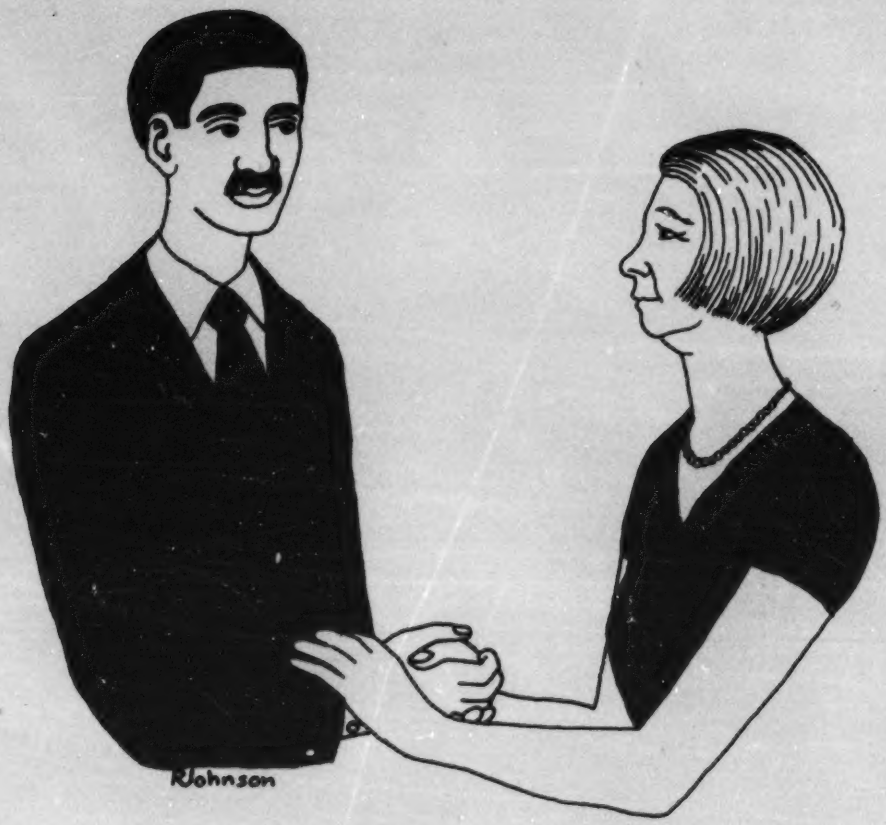

EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR

by William Gray

Let's begin on the day I became the Employee of the Year. I worked very hard that morning to get things straight. While I was working on the dish machine that morning, I was saying to myself, "The morning should be long, but the time grows near." With everything I did that morning it looked like the time came nearer and nearer. So I ate lunch. Time still grew near. So I said to myself, "I better go dress because it is just about quarter of two."

I went in the room sat down, and everyone else started coming in about that time and everything else got together. I began to get a little nervous from the people's gathering around.

Mr. Sawyer, the administrator of the hospital, said that the Dietary Department is the only Department that gives awards to the outstanding worker of the year. He has more complaints from the other parts of the hospital, but not the dietary. He said that he has come to everyone each year ever since the Dietary Department has been in operation. He said that he has been knowing me for quite some time, seeing me around different parts of the hospital.

Mr. Sawyer turned it over to the dietician, Miss Snyder. She said, "Mr. Gray has been here working for us for thirteen years, never was absent a day out of the thirteen years. He's been late a few mornings because of car trouble. He came to work through rain, hail, sleet or snow; he was here."

"When he first came to work with us, he couldn't read or write. Then the program came along and he took it on his own. Went three nights out of the week and went to work five days a week. Can you imagine a person to do that for six years?" Then she turned it over to Mrs. Smith. She said. "William Gray and Lucy Carter are two people you can depend on to ask them for a favor."

Then she turned it over to Miss Ryver. Before Miss Ryver said something I was going to say, "I enjoy working with the employees, supervisors and dieticians."

But she said, "William knows everybody in the hospital, especially women."

After she said that, I didn't say anything but, "Thank you for the gift and I appreciate what everybody did for me."

We had punch and sandwiches, a big sheet cake with our names on it, and nuts and mint candies. By that time, Abbie, my teacher walked in, so she missed some of the people. The supervisor asked my tutor how I was doing in school. So she told her, "Great." By that time everything was about over. Then we left. I took my wife home, and then I came to school.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR

Directions: Number from 1 - 15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

1. It seemed like it took forever for two o'clock to come.
2. The administrator said that he didn't know me but he thought he should come to the reception anyway.
3. "Mr. Gray has been here working for us for thirteen years."
4. I found out about a program that would teach me to read and write but I didn't go because it took too much time.
5. I didn't say anything but, "Thank you for the gift and I appreciate what everybody did for me."

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

6. The author was very excited about being selected as the "Employee of the Year."
7. Although he got the award, Mr. Gray wasn't too interested in his job because a lot of times he was absent.
8. An administrator is a person who manages the affairs of a business, school, hospital, etc.
9. One reason that the author's supervisor thought a lot of him was the he was determined to learn how to read and write and he did it.
10. It embarrassed the author when the speaker said that he knew every woman in the hospital.

III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

11. Sometimes people complain more on a job when they are not recognized for their work.
12. It is important to some people to learn how to read.
13. A person can learn how to read well in about three weeks.
14. Getting an award means nothing.
15. The secret to becoming the "Employee of the Year" is to get as little work done as possible and be grumpy with your fellow workers.

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THE PROCESS

by Harry Darras

When you're first arrested, they take you down to the police station. Then they ask you your name and address. And then they ask you if you done it. You should say, "No." You keep on saying, "No," and you keep on. Then the detective will come and take you upstairs. He says, "If you tell me you done it, we'll go easier on you. I can help you."

You say, "No," again. And then after that when they know that you ain't going to level with them, they start treating you rough. They put you in the bull pen. It's just a little room, like a holding cell. It's downstairs from the cop station. About every hour the cops come down and ask, "Are you going to tell now?"

You keep on saying, "I don't know nothing about what you're talking about."

And then they ship you out to the jail. If you don't have any money, you still don't have a lawyer.

About two weeks or a month later, you are arraigned. That means you go before the judge and he asks, "Can you afford a lawyer?" If you say no, he says, "The Court will appoint you a lawyer." Then the judge can raise your bond, lower it, or keep it the same. He asks you if you would run before he decides about bond. Then he sends you back on over to the jail.

I got out on personal bond once. You don't have to put up no money, you just settle the bond. Like if you run, your parents will have to pay. They just didn't have to put up the money. They do that if they know you're real close to your parents and you wouldn't run and make them pay. They ask you questions like, "How do you get along with your parents?" I said I was close to my father and I turned myself in. That's really why they let me go that time.

I've seen people lay up in jail for about six or eight or nine months before they ever see a court. But after you're arraigned your lawyer visits you. He asks you questions about everything. You're not supposed to repeat to nobody what your lawyer talks to you about. Somebody might hear you say something that could be used against you.

Some court-appointed lawyers are good. Some are not. If you've got a big trial, you'll get a better lawyer. But if there's proof that you've done it, they just give up on you. A lawyer you paid for would get you off, but a court-appointed lawyer will just give up. Like mine did this time. I saw my lawyer twice and the third time he told me I was going to catch time.

Before I went to court, my lawyer told me to get a haircut, wear a suit and all that. But all I did was wear a suit. When you go to court for trial, they put you in the back of the paddy wagon, handcuffed. It's cold. You get to the court and they put you in a little room. Then they took me in the courtroom. There are all these people there. Then the judge called my name. So I went up.

The judge asked me, "How do you plead?"

I said, "Guilty."

Then my lawyer got up and started talking. He and the States Attorney battled it out for about 15 minutes. I was sitting there, scared, wondering how much time I was going to catch. My Probation Officer got up on the stand and recommended me for probation. The lawyer recommended me for probation. But the States Attorney, he still wanted to play hard-headed. So everything was over with and the judge asked me if I had anything to say before I was sentenced.

I got up and told him I was sorry I done the crime. I told him that I would pay for damages. Then I told him he was wrong in bringing up my juvenile record. The only person who's supposed to bring your juvenile record up is the FBI. They're supposed to burn it when you turn adult. It can never be used against you in a court of law. So I told the judge he was framing me for my juvenile record. Then he looked at my lawyer and asked him if he had anything to say. My lawyer said, "No."

He set back for about two minutes and then he popped up and said, "I sentence you to five years, suspend three, give you two." That was all he said. The next thing I knew I was going out of the court-room handcuffed.

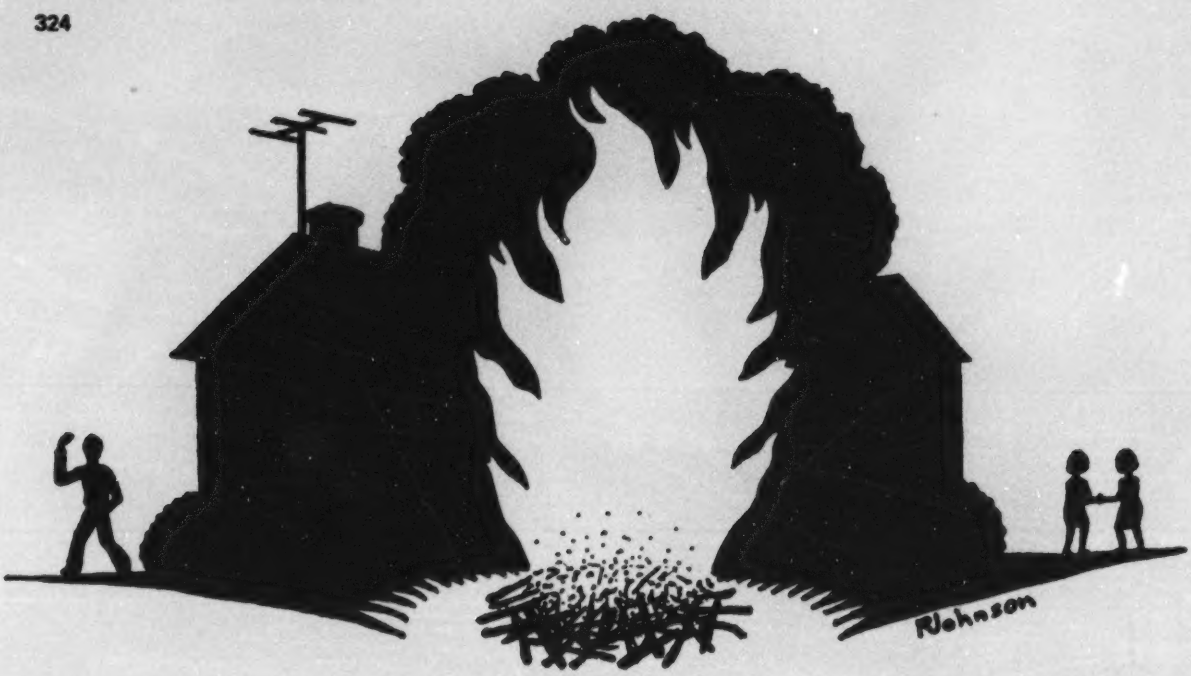
THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: THE PROCESS

Directions: Number from 1 - 15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. When you are first arrested they take you right to jail.
2. About every hour the cops come down and ask, "Are you going to tell now?"
3. The court will appoint you a lawyer if you can't afford it.
4. You ride in style to the court room in a Cadillac.
5. Before I went to court my lawyer told me to get a haircut and wear a suit.

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
6. Personal bond is when you go to jail.
7. The author thought the process was unfair.
8. You're not supposed to talk to anyone about what your lawyer says.
9. Arraignment means to go before the judge, read your charge and enter a plea.
10. You're told to get a hair cut to look good in front of the judge.

III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
11. If you are arrested, plead guilty and tell the cops everything.
12. The cops at the police station treat you right.
13. As an adult, your juvenile records aren't supposed to be pulled up.
14. If you don't want to get much time, tell the judge you're sorry and be polite.
15. Once you're sentenced, the next thing you know, you're going out of the court room handcuffed.



PLAYING WITH FIRE

by Sharon McGruder

When I was 11 years old I had this very, very close friend who use to live in a house right in the back of my house. Her name was Wanda. While alway playing with Wanda, I learned a lesson about playing with fire instead of watching it burn.

One day Wanda and I were playing in my back yard. We had all kinds of secret places there where we would hide if we knew we were going to get a whipping. Our best place was our jungle. Really it was a tree with a whole lot of heavy thicket around it. And we had two big boxes there so it would be easy for us to climb up real fast.

Then we'd stay there till we thought our moms wasn't going to beat us. We figured they'd probably forgotten by the time we climb down.

My next door neighbor was also my cousin. She was always burning trash in her back yard. So one particular day Wanda and I thought we'd have a cook-out. We gathered up a whole lot of twigs. They were our hot dogs; a bicycle rim - that was our grill. And dragged a huge piece of burning paper across from my cousin's yard to her yard. Then we put our hotdogs on and the fire started to blazing and we got scared. The flame went as tall as Wanda's house. Her half brother came around. And put it out. Boy was he mad. He said, "Wanda you're going to get a whipping for playing with fire, and so are you Sharon cause I'm going to tell your mother."

Then - dum - dum - dump - dum. My mama came around the house. She went over to our big thicket and broke off a long switch. I started yelling, "Mama, don't whip me." I ran into the thicket, the steps weren't there. So then I thought about Daddy. So if he was in the house Mama wasn't going to beat me. So I had to make a plan of how to run around her. I figured one and took off running. I got around her and headed in the house, up the steps and into her and Daddy's room. He wasn't there. Mama caught up with me anyway.

So there I was sitting on the porch on a pillow. And up walks my brother Greg asking me if I want to have another cook-out.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: PLAYING WITH FIRE

Directions: Number from 1 - 15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. I learned a lesson about playing with fire instead of watching it burn.
2. So one particular day Wanda and I thought we would go hiking.
3. The flame went as tall as Wanda's house.
4. She went over to the thicket and broke off a long switch.
5. So there I was relaxing in front of the television.

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
6. The author knew the danger of starting a fire without having an adult around.
7. Wanda's brother was mad because his bicycle rim was burned.
8. A thicket is a pile of wood.
9. The author and her friend were afraid that their parents wouldn't like their hot dogs.
10. The author's brother was teasing her when he asked if she was going to have another cook-out.

III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
11. When children make fires, it is not necessary for them to be supervised by an adult.
12. Children should be taught at an early age about fire safety.
13. Sometimes when parents get angry with their children, they are actually expressing concern about their well-being.
14. Fires can be useful as well as dangerous.
15. Learning a lesson might mean that you end up sitting on the porch on a pillow.

GETTING A LEARNER'S PERMIT

by Larry Alexander Fortune

I never knew getting a learner's permit could be so hard. At first we was working on our reading in there with Tom. And then Harry asked Tom could he teach Driver's Ed. And Tom said, "I used to be a Driver's Ed teacher, so I'll check on it." We waited for about two days and then Tom said, he asked people could he teach it and they said, "Yes." So we went out to the place and got some driver's license books. And then we came back here and studied for about a week.

And then I had to go downtown to the juvenile court and get my birth certificate. Then we went back out to the motor vehicle place. And I was ready to take the test. And then they told me I had to fill out this little card. He asked me was my mother or father there. So then he told me I couldn't take the test because I had to get my parents to sign. So then I had to wait another day. I got my mother to sign the

card. And then I left it at home. So the next day I brought it with me. So me, Tom, and Harry and Raymond, we went out to the Driver's License place. I was scared because I had to take the test. So I got up to the counter and the man asked me, "Have you been in any trouble and had to go to Court?"

I told him, "Yes."

And he asked me, "Did you go to court for stealing cars?"

And I told him, "No."

I still had to get a paper signed by the judge. So I came back and I went up to the window the third time and he looked at my card and game me two sheets of paper. It was the test. And then I was really scared!

He told me to go back in this little room. So I asked him did he have a pencil. And he said there's pencils in the room. So I went back in the room. When I stepped through the door, I knew there was no turning back. So I started taking the test. Then I was taking the test and maybe four or five more people came in the room. They was taking the test, too. So all of them had finished the test. And then a man came back and started calling them back to his desk, one by one. Then I was setting in the room by myself. Then he finally called me up. When I went up, he asked me for the two sheets of paper. And then he started to checking the answers. He checked the paper in less then three minutes. I was really scared because he checked it so fast. But I only missed three. You could miss four and still pass.

Then I looked in this eye machine. He told me read line number five. So I read that. Then they told me to go back up to the counter. I went back up to the counter and the man filled out my learner's permit. Then I didn't have enough money to pay the three dollars. So Tom was going to pay it with a check and he came over and told Tom that he can't take no checks. So I had to wait another day. Then I went down there and picked it up. It made me feel good.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: GETTING A LEARNER'S PERMIT

Directions: Number from 1 - 15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds with the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

1. It was easy to get a learner's permit.
2. I had to go down to the juvenile court and get my birth certificate.
3. If you're a juvenile, you need a parent's signature to take the test.
4. You could only miss one to pass the test.
5. It costs three dollars for a learner's permit.

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

6. The author didn't think it would be so hard to get a learner's permit.
7. If you have a court record for stealing cars, they probably won't give you a learner's permit.
8. The author thought the test would be a breeze and he wasn't at all worried.
9. The motor vehicle place is the place where they give the learner's permit test.
10. The judge can't stop you from getting a driver's license.

III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

11. If you want a learner's permit, you need patience.
12. A teacher is helpful in getting a driver's license.
13. Getting a learner's permit is as simple as one, two, three.
14. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
15. Work on your reading if you want to get a driver's license.

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BROKE IN D.C.

First of all I was waiting to get on a bus to go down to North Carolina. I had quite awhile to wait. While I was waiting, I met some guys that wanted to sell some hash. So they took me around some surrounding neighborhoods to look for it. And we couldn't find any. So they pulled in a back alley and one of them pulled a shot gun out of the back seat and told me to leave everything I had in the car including my wallet.

I got out of the car and it was raining really hard. I didn't have anywhere to go and I had no money. So I called a cab and sweated him down in Georgetown. It was Friday. And I had no money until Monday. So I went into a really nice restaurant, ordered a steak dinner and walked out on the check. I still had my pin striped suit on. I did this for every meal for the whole week-end.

During the day I'd sit around and talk with the street people. In Georgetown, street people are street people! In some of the parks, street people are swallowed up at night. In the daytime they hang out on Wisconsin Avenue.

I spent most of my nights on the C&O canal. One day me and one of the street boys sent to sit down under a big tree in the yard of an old church to smoke a couple of joints, when a cop on a scooter came by and told us to "freeze." My buddy swallowed the roach and left me with the rest of the dope in my pocket. The cop asked us for identification. So I pushed his cycle over and started running. It took him awhile to start chasing me. So I went around the corner, stepped up on someone's front porch, walked in the front door which happened to be open and looked out the window and watched him go by. When I was sure he was gone, I went to lunch at another restaurant.

I learned alot. I learned how hard it is to live on the street.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: BROKE IN D.C.

Directions: Number from 1 - 15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

1. I was waiting to get a bus down to North Carolina.
2. I didn't have anywhere to go and I had no money.
3. I had on my old grubby blue jeans.
4. In some of the parks, street people are swallowed up at night.
5. I spent nights sleeping comfortably in hotel rooms.

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

6. The author had a carefree week--end in D.C.
7. "Sweated" a cab means didn't pay the driver.
8. The author was clever.
9. Street people live an easy life.
10. The author has some respect for the street people in D.C.

III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

11. It can be dangerous to get in a car with someone trying to sell hash.
12. It is easy to live on the street.
13. If you want to avoid the cops, smoke a joint in a church yard.
14. When you're waiting for a bus in D.C. it's a good idea to keep your eyes front and mind your own business.
15. D.C. can be a tough place.

HOW I HAD MY LITTLE GIRL

I first knew I was pregnant after about a month, but I didn't tell my mother until I was five months. After I told her, she wanted me to have an abortion, but I had gone too far.

I went to the doctor. He told me to go every month to the clinic. They checked my weight and my blood pressure. You have to fill out a piece of paper telling how many times you've been pregnant. They ask you, "Is this your first time?" Then they put you in a little room and you wait for the doctor. I was scared the first time.

I had false labor two times. Then on Thursday I had a backache and I couldn't sit down. I had to stand up. And then at six o'clock, I went to the Emergency Room. They took me to a little room. I laid down and waited for a doctor. He came in and examined me and told me that I was about to have a baby. Then he put me in a labor room. They give me shots and stuff to make me drowsy. All I can remember is they told me to push one time and then I blanked out.

When I came to, I had my little girl. She weighed six pounds and twelve ounces. They washed her and they took her blood test. The doctor asked me was I glad it was over with. I said yes. And he said, "Just wait and then I'll be finished with you and you can go to sleep."

They took me to the recovery room and kept me there for a couple of hours. Then they give me a shot to make me go to sleep. They woke me up a couple of hours later and took me to my room. Then I went back to sleep. About nine o'clock that morning I woke up. They brought me some crackers, but I didn't eat it because I didn't feel like it. Then the doctor came in. He asked me how I was feeling. I told him, "kindda drowsy."

My daughter had to stay in intensive care. They kept her there for a month. I went to visit her everyday and fed her. I went in there one day to see her and the nurse told me I could take my baby home. So I took her home in just a t-shirt and diaper and blanket from the hospital. I didn't know I was going to take her home that day. When I got home, Mama came to the door and said, "Let me hold her." She was the first one to hold her.

That night they went to K-Mart and got the blankets and things. The only thing I had was a dress that my aunt gave me. She said, "If it turns out to be a little boy, give it to someone else." They got her some blankets, some shirts, diapers, and little jump suits.

If I ever get pregnant again, I hope it turns out to be a little boy. My little girl is three now. She talks and she tells you stuff. Last night I took her trick or treating for the first time. She would knock on doors and say,"Trick or Treat!"

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: HOW I HAD MY LITTLE GIRL

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

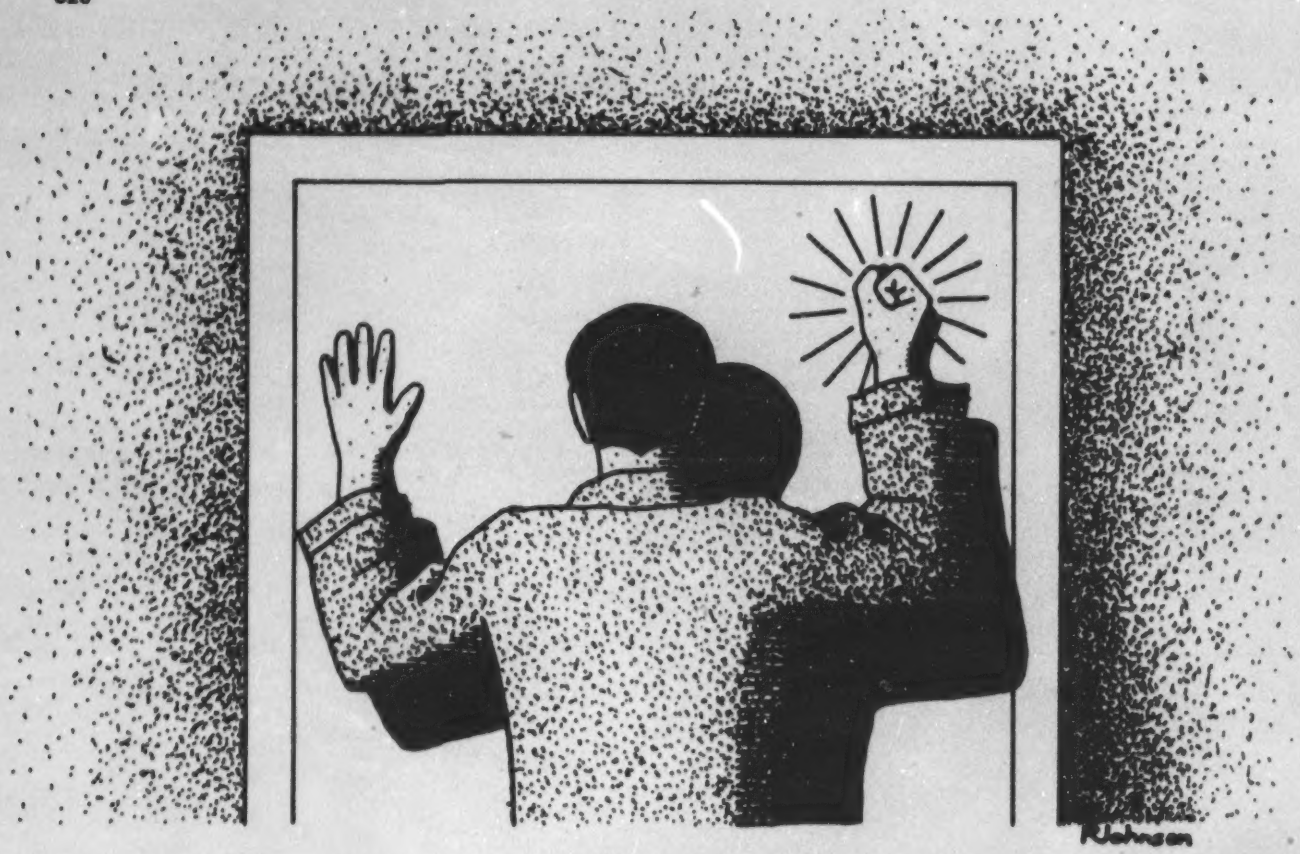
1. I first knew I was pregnant after about a month.
2. I had to go to the doctor every three months.
3. They gave me a full course meal when I got to the Emergency Room.
4. My daughter had to stay in Intensive Care.
5. My grandfather picked up my daughter at the hospital and brought her home.

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

6. False labor is when you don't go to work and say that you did.
7. The author knew exactly when the baby was born.
8. When a doctor puts you in intensive care, it means that you are sick enough to require extra attention and care.
9. The doctor told the mother exactly what day the baby would be ready to go home.
10. The author had everything ready and waiting for the new baby girl when she came home.

III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

11. Going to the doctor for check-ups is important when you are pregnant.
12. The doctor can usually tell when it is time for the baby to come.
13. Doctors examine a baby as soon as it is born.
14. Newborn babies always go home from the hospital with their mothers.
15. When you go to the hospital to have a baby, you will end up in a lot of different rooms.



SOUTHWESTERN

When you first get there, they get a Chinese doctor to look at you and see what's wrong. He can't understand you and you can't understand him.

There are too many crazy dudes down there. The main thing I hate is that darn needle. Every morning they stuck me with a needle in the hip. Some of the fools had too much medicine.

I had a social worker. She called me to her office every day to talk to me and see how I doing. She asked me about myself. She asked me is my mother and father still living. And I said, "Yes, they are still living."

Then the man came to pick me up. They put leg irons on me because they didn't know if I would run. Then they carry you out to a ward. My ward number was 19. They give me a private room to myself away from the hard heads.

I didn't have no friends when I got down there. A colored dude asked me what my name was. I told him. So me and him got to be good friends, joking around and hitting around. We go to gym to play basketball and an aide played basketball, too.

The aides were nice to me down there.One aide got me to do some work on the ward to keep the other dudes straight.One dude got mad because the aide let me walk around outside. They saw me walking around drinking a soda. And sometimes the dudes ask me why I not be eating. The aide brought me a beef sandwich, a soda and candy. Every time different dudes see me I be setting in the corner drawing and eating candy. The aide had read in my record how good I was to other people. And I showed one of the aides my book and he said, "Keep up the good work."

Most of the aides down there love to look at football all the time. They got a sign on the T.V. and the radio, "Don't touch."

I got more freedom faster than the other dudes. I didn't get into any trouble the whole time I was down there. And they sent me to a room for an investigation. They said that I was telling the truth about not knowing anything about what I was charged with.

It's ok down there, but I didn't like it.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: SOUTHWESTERN

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number corresponding to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. Every morning they stuck me with a needle in the hip.
2. I was down there for 2 years.
3. One dude got mad because the aid let me walk around outside.
4. When you first get there, they get a Chinese doctor to look at you to see what's wrong.
55. I knew alot of people at Southwestern before I even got there.

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
6. The author was concerned about not being able to attend school at Southwestern and the effect it was having on his reading.
7. The author really enjoyed the food there because it tasted like home cooking.
8. The author was able to make one good friend while he was there.
9. The author shared his room in Ward 19 with another dude.
10. The author was allowed more freedom than some of the men who had been at Southwestern for a longer period of time.

III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
11. Southwestern is a type of hospital.
12. Social workers are available at Southwestern to talk with you.
13. It is very hard to talk with a doctor when neither the doctor nor the patient understand each other.
14. Not getting into trouble doesn't earn you an special privileges at Southwestern.
15. Investigations are only conducted in police stations.

BEING A SINGLE PARENT

I think being a single parent has its ups and downs. Alot of people look down at you for not getting married, but I don't think you should base a marriage on a child. I think the man would always blame the woman for tying him down. Also, if the woman lost the baby, nine out of ten times, the man after awhile would probably leave the woman.

But sometimes becoming a single parent doesn't happen like that. It can happen alot of ways. One way is divorce. Another is death. I know a woman who went to the hospital to have a baby and her husband was killed while she was there.

My mother was a single parent of three girls. See, my father got killed when I was three years old. So I don't know what a father is either.

The life my baby has is different than most other kids. Because alot of women lie down with about ten different men without being on the pill, they get pregnant and don't know who the daddy is. They have the child, get welfare for the child and theirself.

I know a girl who got pregnant. She's getting welfare for the baby and her self. Half the time she don't even spend the money on the baby. She would rather steal what she wants for her baby and herself and buy pot, beer, or whiskey.

But it's different with me. My baby isn't on welfare and she has a father. She sees her daddy every other weekend. Matter of fact, I'm still going with her daddy. He loves her very much. He gives her everything she needs. She carries his last name, too. That's why I say her life is different. Alot of guys get a girl knocked up, then leave.

I really enjoy being a mother, watching her grow and develop. I can remember when she took her first step and when her first tooth came in, too. Alot of the things you remember are the little things that you treasure most.

I have it kind of lucky because I'm a woman and I have a girl. I guess it's 'kindda' bad having a boy and being a woman. A boy needs a father. He could become a sissy.

I'm not getting welfare because he gives me $30.00 a week. He doesn't have to. I guess I was lucky to

find a beautiful person like him.

We've been going together for almost three years. Alot of people don't plan a baby, it just happens, but my boyfriend and I planned our baby. We wanted a child, so I stopped taking the pill. Then a couple of months later I was pregnant.

I have had people say, "Why, she's illegitimate."

And I say, "She's loved and taken care of and that's what matters." I might not have been married, but I wanted her and I had her. Alot of people have their babies and keep them, but then beat the kids to death. In their own way they don't want the kid.

I don't have a worry in the world. I know I did the right thing by having my baby and keeping her. If I had my life to live over, I would do the whole thing all over again.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: BEING A SINGLE PARENT

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number corresponding to the true statement.
Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. I think being a single parent has its ups and downs.
2. My mother was a single parent of three girls.
3. The life my baby has is prettty much the same as that of other kids.
4. It was by accident that I got pregnant.
5. I know I did the right thing by having my baby and keeping her.

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
6. Being a single parent has its good points as well as bad points.
7. Marriages that are based on a child probably won't last.
8. Some kids are lucky because they have a mother and father who care about them even though they aren't married.
9. Illegitimate means that a child is born of parents not married to each other.
10. Children who are born to married parents are not always loved and taken care of.

III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
11. There are some people who misuse their welfare money.
12. Every single parent is on welfare.
13. There are many reasons why one could become a single parent.
14. If a child's mother isn't married, then the child cannot carry its father's name.
15. There is no way that a couple can plan for when they want a child.

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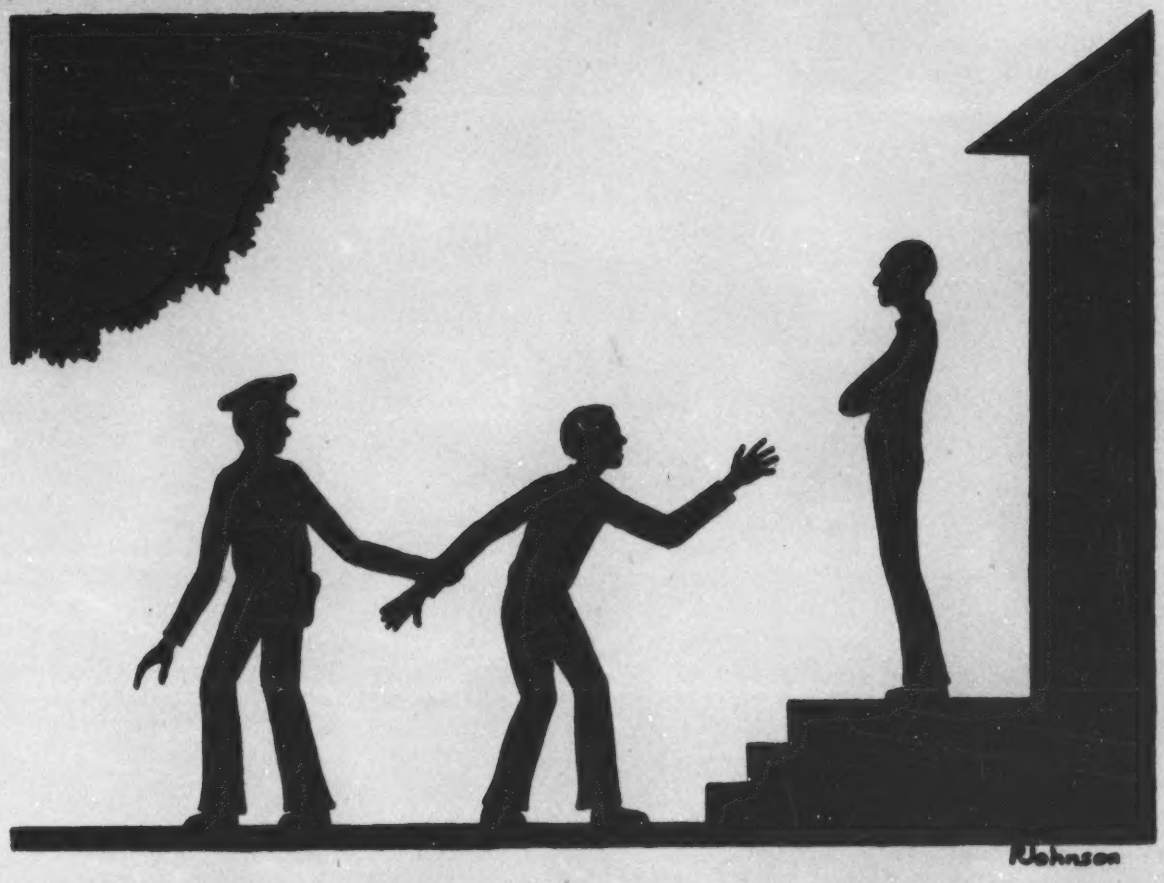

CARING ABOUT YOUR FAMILY

By Harry Darras

I been locked up ever since I was nine. It was really strange. I was scared because I was locked up. I said when I got out I would never try a crime again. I would stick by my father's side, make him proud of me - do something that I always wanted to do and he always wanted to see me do.

I got out. I started taking up mechanics with my brother-in-law. My father was proud and so was I. I was doing something that really meant something to me and him, too.

Then, after about a year after I got out, it started wearing off. I started saying I didn't care about whether I got back in an institution or not. Then I started all over. I started getting back into trouble. I could see the change in his and my life.

So there it was. I was going back and forth to court, in and out of institutions. One day I got locked up. The cop brought me to the front of my house. All this time my father was with me all the way.

But after about the 14th or 15th time, I guess he got sick of coming down to the police station all the time to answer questions. This time he just told the cop to go ahead and take me, I was uncontrollable. I was really scared, I started crying and hollering for my sisters. They were outside looking down at the cop car. I told them what my father said. I told them that my father told the cops that I was uncontrollable and

to take me away.

I went to court and my father didn't think the judge would come down on me that hard. The judge gave me 6 to 8 months in foster camps. As I was walking out of the courtroom, my father was crying. He told me he was sorry he said that. I asked the detective if I could stay and talk to my father for a few minutes. I told him that I still loved him and that I knew that he was doing this for mine and his sake's both.

Ever since the day I got out I stuck, beside him all the way until I got into this trouble. He knows the reason why I'm sitting up in here now and he's still sticking beside me all the way. And he always will. When I get out of this trouble, I will promise myself, nobody else but myself, that I will never do any crime again.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: CARING ABOUT YOUR FAMILY

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number corresponding to the true statement.
Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

1. I been locked up ever since I was eighteen years old.
2. My father was proud and so was I.
3. I haven't tried no more crime since I got out the first time.
4. I told them that my father told the cops that I was uncontrollable and to take me away.
5. I told him that I hated him for not sticking by me.

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

6. The author started getting into trouble at an early age.
7. After the first time that the author got out of jail, he didn't try to do anything that would make his father proud of him.
8. After awhile, the author didn't care whether or not he got into trouble or that he was making his father unhappy.
9. The author's father gave up on his son after the second time he got into trouble.
10. Even though he told the police that his son was uncontrollable and to take him away, the father really did care about him.

III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

11. If people get into trouble at all, it often starts when they are teenagers.
12. There are some parents who stick by their children through the good and the bad times.
13. Promises that a person makes to himself are always kept.
14. Showing your family that you care about them involves more than just telling them that you love them.
15. It hurts to say things that aren't so good about a person you love even though they are true.

FOR HIS OWN GOOD: WHAT CAUSES DELINQUENCY

by Charles Brown

I think delinquency is caused by kids having problems in their family and school. They think they cannot do it. They try to make it, but they can't. Like myself, my father and mother split up and I didn't want that. I went back and forth with mother, then father.

Going back and forth is no life. And the children want to get the mother and father back together. Then they go out and run away from their problem. It's just like a man with problems. He runs away by going out and getting drunk, trying to forget his problems. We all have the same feelings. And I think the mother and father wreck their home by divorcing.

I don't think courts help the problem. I think people in court and the probation officers ought to check the parents and see how they are living. The law says you are not an adult until you are 18 years of age. But where is the kid supposed to stay? The father is gone. The mother remarries. The step-father doesn't want the kid. So he tries his best to get rid of the kid. I know – I 've been through this.

I would try to give these kids something they never got–love, understanding, a home, a bed and food. I would get out with them as often as I could. Parents and foster homes don't think of this. They just want the money for themselves. Ask them for money and they give you a dime. They should give them something worth spending!

Life is miserable for minors. Parents and foster parents press their kids to be tough. And if the kids don't go along, the parents start to dislike them and mistrust them. Well, kids don't like it. Maybe someday parents will realize how important it is to bring their children up. Give them something they need like parents' time and love and understanding. Think about how you were raised. Some parents don't discipline enough, others do too much. Picture yourself in the kid's place and you know why we have this problem.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: FOR HIS OWN GOOD: WHAT CAUSES DELINQUENCY

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number corresponding to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
   1. Delinquency is caused by kids having problems in their family and school.
   2. Going back and forth between mother and father is a good kind of life.
   3. I don't think the mother and father wreck their home by divorcing.
   4. I don't think the courts help the problem.
   5. I would try to give these kids something they never got - love, understanding, a home, a bed and food.

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
   6. Kids who have problems at home try to make it on their own.
   7. Going back and forth between mother and father is like a man getting drunk to forget his problems.
   8. A kid whose parents have broken up has it easy knowing where he is supposed to stay.
   9. Parents in foster homes only care about money for themselves.
   10. The author has respect for parents who get a divorce.

III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
   11. It can be difficult for a kid to live in a foster home.
   12. Sometimes understanding the laws about minors can be really easy.
   13. Being a parent is a bigger responsibility than some people like.
   14. Having problems of your own is necessary for a parent to understand his kids problems.
   15. If some parents would give their kids more love and understanding, the kids might grow up better.

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FAMILY SURPRISE

by Freeda Evans

I worked Friday. When I came home, I washed and rolled my hair and did my cleaning. I was hanging up clothes after dark, and a car pulled in my drive. They were blinking the lights on and off, and I said to myself, "Gee, who's that?"

I hurried into the house and went to the living room door and there were my two sons, with their babies. And I was really glad to see them.

Then Sunday morning I went to the store. I was walking down the street when I saw a car parked in front of my door. There were my mother and father, my brother from West Virginia and his wife. I told them that I was going off more often because nearly every time I do, somebody comes to see me. I said, "I will go off more often so I will have more company." They wanted me to go with them to see my sister in Bridgewater. I was so excited at the time I said, "I can't go."

And I got to thinking I could have gone. And then I felt like crying. Two or three times I felt like crying because I could have gone, but I didn't. I think it happened so fast. If I had just really thought, I could have gone with them. No problem.

I have never been to Bridgewater. That would have been a good trip for me. I would have been able to spend the whole day with my family. I would have liked that because I don't get to see them all that often.

My brother and his wife invited me to come down to spend a week with them fishing in their boat, and camping out. They are great fishermen. I am thinking about it very much.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: FAMILY SURPRISE

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number corresponding to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. Friday I came home from work and washed my hair.
2. A car pulled into my drive with its lights turned off.
3. My two sons with their babies came to visit.
4. Sunday morning my mother and father and brother and his wife drove by and waved to me.
5. They wanted me to go with them to see my sister.

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
6. The author was to see her two sons and their babies.
7. She didn't go with her mother and father and brother and his wife because she wasn't excited at all.
8. The author's sister lives in Bridgewater.
9. They all came to visit on Sunday to ask her to go with them.
10. The author was invited to go fishing and camping by her brother and his wife.

III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
11. Having company after a long week at work is a nice surprise.
12. Sometimes you get so excited you don't think you can do things.
13. A hasty decision can be regretted later.
14. People don't spend enough time with their families.
15. It is a good idea to take a trip with your family.

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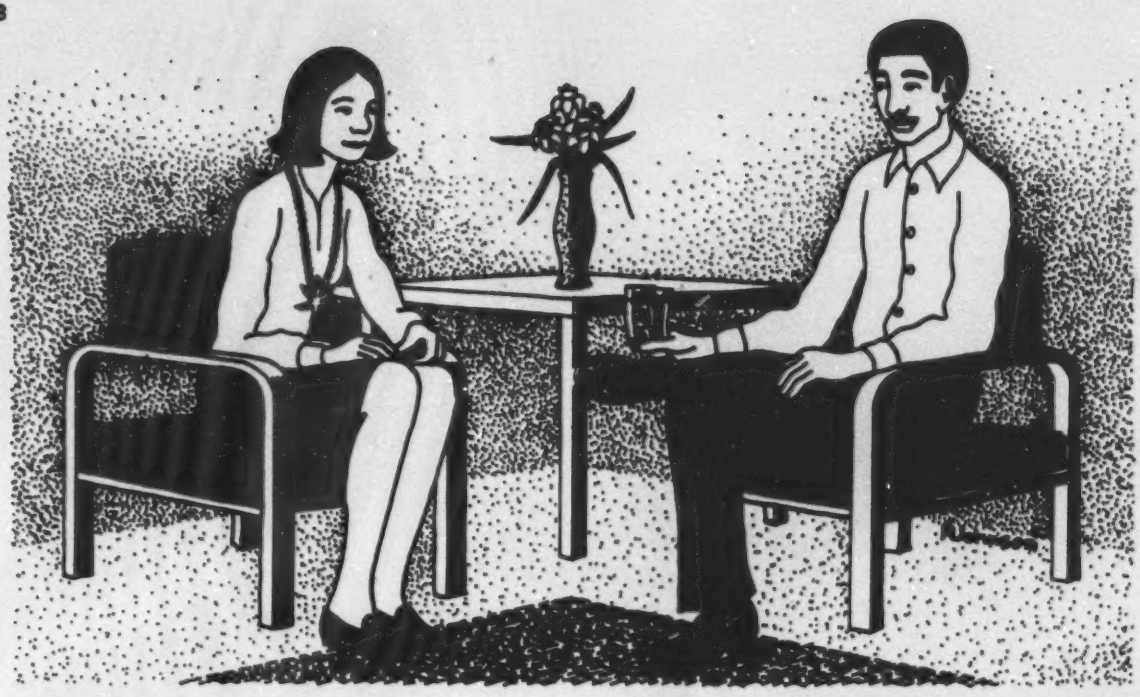

A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

By Raymond Harris

I want to open a savings account because I want a car for this winter. I've been doing alot of walking lately. I walk home from work at the Ramada Inn at night time. It's cold. I wear a face mask and a big overcoat. On Saturdays I work in the morning, and the bus runs out there. A person, especially a young man, really needs a car in the winter. He's got so many opportunities.

A kid and I walked to the bank. We went to Fidelity National Bank. I checked for FDIC on the bank window. That means if the bank goes broke, you aren't going to lose your money. It's insurance. So look for FDIC on the window.

So I went to this lady and I told her I'd like a savings account. She told me to come over to the desk and sit down. She asked me what's my name and address. And she asked me my zip code and my social security number. She wrote it down by herself, I didn't have to do no writing. She told me I had to have at least ten dollars to open a savings account. So I gave her twenty and she went and got me change. And then she got me a passbook. She typed on it my name, social security number and bank account number. And then after that, she brought it over to give it to me. She said, "Thank you." And I told her I was going to be back Wednesday to put in some more.

I feel pretty good about it. I feel like I'm getting it together. Knowing I've got a bank account makes me feel like I'm going to get my car after all.

Since I have a savings account, I feel like I'm never broke. If something comes up I want to go to real bad and there's money involved,I can go. I think it's going to do the job, keeping the money in a bank. At night is when I spend it, and you can't get money out of the bank at night.

So in three months or four, if I start now, and put in $100 a month, I'll be stylin in my lemon.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

Directions: Number from 1 - 15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds with the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. I've been doing alot of swimming lately.
2. A kid and I walked to the bank.
3. I feel like I'm getting it together.
4. This lady told me I had to have at least fifty dollars to open a savings account.
5. I want to open a savings account because I want a warm coat for this winter.

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
6. The author would like to drive to work in the winter.
7. The author plans to save his money so that he will have enough to buy a car.
8. If a bank has FDIC on the window you know that the money in your account is insured.
9. The author believes that saving money is a waste of time.
10. The author always feels broke now that his money is in his bank account instead of in his pocket.

III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
11. Having banks shut at night means that people can't get their money out at night to spend it.
12. It is important to spend your money as soon as you get it.
13. It feels awful to have money saved up in the bank.
14. You should only save money for three or four months.
15. A person can get a savings account by talking to someone who works at a bank.

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LEARNING ABOUT POLITICS

by Freeda Evans

My teacher had spoken once or twice about taking me to the library. I had never been to the library to check out books. My teacher asked me did I want to check out a library book or two. And I said,

"Gee, I would like something that I could read."

So she said, "Let's go downstairs."

They showed us where the easy reading books were at. She and I looked through the books. There were so many books, I didn't know which one to pick. Then she picked out a biography about Eleanor Roosevelt. By looking at the pictures, I could see it was a good book for me. I didn't know anything about Eleanor Roosevelt.

As I come home from school I stopped to visit a friend. He didn't have any education either. But he watches TV and he knows a lot about politics. His brother's wife got out her glasses and started reading Eleanor Roosevelt. She said I had a good book to read. She said I would really enjoy it. I was sitting there between the three of them and they got to arguing. Then I said to myself,

"Heck, it must be a good book if it can cause all that arguing! I'll have to really get down to business about reading so I can read it and find out about all these good things I've been missing."

This part is about Watergate. When they first started showing the news on TV, I got interested in it. I watched it about everyday that it was on and I got tired and I was wanting it to end. But I ended up watching it anyway. Since I didn't understand all about it, I thought that everyone was crooked, that the good people were crooked, too. When it all ended up, I felt for all of them that got put in jail. If we had done what Nixon did, we would have been canned with a lid on it with the rest of them. I feel that Nixon should have got his punishment with the rest of them. The man that's over the country should be cleaner than the people he leads. I hope whoever gets elected will get things straightened out so the people will finally know where they stand. Because I know there's a lot of things that we would like to go on with that would end if the leader isn't for it.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: LEARNING ABOUT POLITICS

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
   1. I thought that everyone involved in Watergate was honest.
   2. There were so many books I didn't know which one to pick.
   3. I felt more sorry for Nixon than the rest of them.
   4. I had never been in a library to check out books.
   5. By looking at the pictures, I could tell it seemed to be a good book for me.

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
   6. Before the author checked out the book, she already knew a lot about Eleanor Roosevelt.
   7. The author got tired of watching the news about Watergate.
   8. The author picked out a book to read that was all about cooking.
   9. The leader of a country should be punished if he or she commits a crime.
   10. The author visited a friend before reading the book.

III. How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
   11. Everyone feels the same about Eleanor Roosevelt.
   12. Some people get away with doing things that others get punished for.
   13. You can learn a lot about people by reading about them in books.
   14. There is a place in the library where you can find the easier books.
   15. You can watch the news on TV to learn about politics.

THE DIVORCE PROBLEM

By Freeda Evans

It is a big decision to think over before you get divorced. If you have children involved in the marriage, it would really affect the kids more so than the mother. There are many ways it hurts the children. It hurts them in school, because the other children know they don't have a father to help them along with their homework like other children. I would really advise any mothers or fathers who are thinking about getting divorced to go to those places they have now where people will help you work out those problems. I have been through this road before. I had children involved in this, and I can tell it makes a big difference in them. And I really don't think it is fair to the children. We all would like for our children to grow up different from what we did.

Children of divorce are not as happy as children with two parents. And they don't want to go places with one parent. A home without both parents is not a home. Like when you go to eat a meal there's a feeling of emptiness. You don't even prepare a meal right. You let the children get away with eating in the living room and watching TV, and you end up doing it yourself. I have known a lot of families like that and it's not good.

Another problem, there's not a bedtime set for them. Just like my daughter, she wants to go somewhere, and if I'm talking to friends I let her go. And then I worry about her after I let her go. The real problem is the children grow up doing just what they want to if they can get away with it. It takes two to keep the rules straightened out. The mother or father who has the children has such a big responsibility. I wish I could help other people that didn't know about the problems of divorce because it is a real heavy load for the mother.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: THE DIVORCE PROBLEM

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number corresponding to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
   1. You let the children get away with eating in the living room and watching TV and you end up doing it yourself.
   2. I would really advise any mothers or fathers who are thinking about getting divorced to go to those places they have now where people will get you a divorce fast.
   3. We all would like for our children to grow up the same as we did.
   4. The real problem is the children grow up doing just what they want to if they can get away with it.
   5. I have been through this road before.

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
   6. The author has never been married.
   7. To advise is to give someone some information to try to help him.
   8. The author is worried about how she is raising her children.
   9. The author would like her children to have two parents.
   10. The author's divorce had no effect on her children.

III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
   11. Divorce is usually easy on the children.
   12. It is important to think carefully about a divorce before getting it.
   13. Sometimes divorced people feel lonely when they are at home eating their meals.
   14. It is a big responsibility for one parent to do all the work of raising the children.
   15. Divorce is the only way to try to solve the problems of a marriage.

THE BEAUTY OF NATURAL CHILDBIRTH

by Cindy Trainum

Mike and I were married for two months. I had nausea and was sick. I went to the doctor's and for a month and a half they kept telling me I wasn't pregnant. Finally I went to the hospital. They weren't going to take me in to check me out. So I turned to walk away towards my sister and I fainted and hit my head on a wall. So by this they realized they had to take me in and check me out.

So the doctor checked me and told me I was pregnant and I had to stay in bed for twenty-four hours. So I stayed in bed. Mike stayed at home with me for a week. But he was in the Navy and got sent to sea for three months so I went home to my mother's in El Paso, Texas.

I had to go to the doctor there the day after I had gotten there. They couldn't find the baby's heartbeat, so they hooked a machine up to me. They found the heartbeat and we knew the baby was all right. I was there for a month.

Then I flew up to Louisa, Virginia to my in-law's house. After being there for a week I had to go to the hospital. The doctor told me my bone structure was wrong and I would have difficulty having my child. In June, I started going to Lamaze classes for natural childbirth. I knew there would be trouble when I had the child, but I wanted to see the beauty of my child being born.

A girl from the University of Virginia, Nancy Landis, a student nurse, and I got together every Tuesday evening and we practiced my exercises. I went back to the doctor again and again. Finally he told me I was dialated two centimeters and That I was already two weeks overdue. He would let me go through the natural childbirth as far as he thought I could go. He would have a nurse with me all the time, and if anything went wrong, he would stop the natural childbirth and take the baby from me.

Two weeks later, on November 8, I went back to the doctor again. I had been having contractions for a couple of days. The doctor told me that the baby would come any time. He said, "Go home and take castor oil." The whole evening I took two tablespoons of castor oil.

The next day when I got up, my mother-in-law had gone to church. I cleaned the whole house down. Then I walked the country roads to go into strong labor. At about a quarter after eleven, my mother-in-law and her mother came home from church. About fifteen minutes later I started having back pains. I started walking through the trailer to ease the pain in my back.

By about a quarter to five we were at the University hospital. My husband Mike, got me registered into the hospital. They had sent me up to the labor room and the nurses cleansed me and got me ready for it. The doctors weren't sure if my water bag had broken. So they took me into the delivery room and broke it. While I was there, they hooked a meter up to the baby's scalp to see that the baby was all right during my delivery.

At about a quarter to ten I started dialating one centimeter every fifteen minutes. When I was dialated ten centimeters I started having strong contractions at the highest peak. The baby just started pushing right out. A Doctor Vogel was called in and checked me out. He told me I was still not ready to have the child because of my bone structure. They had to give me a shot to slow down the contractions. It slowed down for awhile. At eleven fifteen the baby just started coming along again. The baby's head crowned in the labor room and they had to rush me to the delivery room table. Mike had put his arms up underneath mine and had them up underneath my shoulders. The doctors were telling me not to push. But what could I do when the child was coming but to push? By that one strong contraction, the baby's head was already out. It was only a minute later when I started having the other contractions. The doctor had told me,"Don't push." But I had to push. I was looking up in a big mirror on the wall to see the baby make his appearance. I could see Doctor Vogel. He had just gotten his gloves on in time. I made one last strong push and the baby came out into the doctor's hands. The doctor had been able to make my delivery as easy as possible.

Throughout my whole pregnancy, I had prayed to have a son. When my baby was born, I asked the doctor if it was a girl or a boy. He told me it was a boy. And I was so happy that tears came rolling down my face. For the three days I was in the hospital, my baby roomed in with me. I think natural childbirth is something every woman should try to experience. It meant the world to me.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: THE BEAUTY OF NATURAL CHILDBIRTH

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number corresponding to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. I finally went to the hospital.
2. They were going to take me in to check me out.
3. They could always hear the baby's heartbeat.
4. Throughout my whole pregnancy, I prayed to have a son.
5. He told me it was a girl.

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
6. Natural childbirth means having a child at home.
7. The heartbeat of an unborn baby can be detected by hooking a machine up to the mother.
8. The author felt that walking a lot would bring you into strong labor.
9. The author thinks natural childbirth is something every woman should try to experience.
10. "The baby's head crowned" means that the baby was ready to be born.

III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
11. If you're in the Navy, they can send you out to sea for months at a time.
12. Doctors always know right away when a woman is pregnant.
13. If you go to Lamaze classes you can be sure of having your baby by natural childbirth.
14. Husbands can be a real help to women in natural childbirth.
15. Having a baby is as easy as crossing the street.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE SANTA CLAUS

by Harry Slaughter

Darrell asked me would I play Santa Claus for the nursery. I said, "I don't know." He said,"When you go over there you ain't got to say nothing." He said that Brenda and Alonzo had asked him to be Santa Claus but he was doing something.

I drove over there Saturday and told Brenda I could do it because I didn't want to let the man down. He had done a favor for me. She told me to come at 5:00 on Sunday.

So Sunday I went over there at 4:30. I put on the suit and then brought the toys upstairs. I put the sack on my back and went downstairs. All the kids had their backs turned and I sat down and hollered, "Ho, ho ho!" Some of the kids got scared and ran back to their parents.

I had a big bag full of oranges and candy canes and I gave each one one of them. I asked, "What do you want for Christmas, son?"

He said, "A bicycle and two trucks."

I said, "I hope you get it. I'll be flying down your chimney Christmas."

All the kids came up and told me what they wanted. The ones that was scared I got up and walked over there and picked them up and gave them a candy cane. Some of them started crying but I still picked them up. I was hoping that some of them would pull my beard. One of them did. She said,

"You're not Santa Claus!"

I said, "I'm going to get that bicycle for you." Then I said, real low, "You better shut up, kid."

Then I passed the presents to each one. The kids brought me cakes and ice cream but I couldn't eat it with my beard. The parents were telling me, " Eat the ice cream, Santa," laughing because they knew I couldn't. I just kept saying, "Ho, ho, ho!"

I was feeling good. I had a couple of drinks before I went over there. Being Santa was right cool. I think I'm going to go back and do it again.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: HOW IT FEELS TO BE SANTA CLAUS

Directions: Number from 1 - 15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number corresponding to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. He said when you go over there you don't have to say anything.
2. He said wasn't no way he could do it.
3. He said, "I'll be flying down your chimney Christmas."
4. All the kids came right up and sat on his lap.
5. One girl said, "You're not Santa Claus."

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
6. The author had fun being Santa Claus.
7. Some of the kids were afraid of the author.
8. The author never wants to be Santa again as long as he lives.
9. The author didn't care if the little girl told everyone he wasn't Santa Claus.
10. Being Santa Claus was "right cool."

III. How can we use the meanings? Put a check by the number of the true statements.
11. It's easier to play Santa Claus when you've had a couple of drinks.
12. It's easy to eat with a fake beard.
13. Sometimes you get roped into doing things because you don't want to let someone down.
14. When you play Santa Claus, you're supposed to ask the children what they want.
15. It doesn't matter what color you are when you play Santa Claus.

MIDNIGHT SUN

by David Woodfolk

I like to play drums and I like to travel. What I like about being in a band is getting to go places.

When we have to play somewhere, what we do is we'll go in and set up. Then we have refreshments. We usually have extra spare time. Then about 9:30 that night we start to play.

We played recently at the Redskins Club in Norfolk. We played Sunday night at the Senior High School, A.C. Glass School in another city. That's a big school. We played out in Crozet at a little, small school.

I got a cousin. He plays drums, too.

After we played in Crozet, my cousin had to take my place playing drums, and I had to play the organ. My friend, the organ player got sick. We needed somebody fast so my cousin took the job.

So by that time, we made our way to Chicago. In Chicago we did everything. We played at a club. I met about twenty girls. We were in Chicago and played there about two weeks before my friend was well enough to come there.

My cousin had to take the job of equipment manager. Then we went to the Playboy Club in Michigan. We played for about three weeks. They had an after party for us. It lasted the whole rest of the night. We were tore up.

To get to play at a club, you got to practice a week. I sing and play the drums. I like to learn the lyrics. It takes me about three hours to learn the lyrics of an album.

In the band are drums, electric organ, synthesizer, flute, trumpet, sax, and horn. It's just like a trumpet, only it's built bigger. We got a dude that plays the bongos. We got cabinet speakers. You talk about something big!

I got four sets of drums. One is out-door rock drums. You can't use those indoors. I got a jazz set (Jazz and rock is different, jazz is softer, more mellow). You got to have the right cymbals, too. Getting down into freak music, they got big bass drums. You can hear it all over the room. Then there's one for deep jazz. When you be hitting that, you've got to have a flexible wrist and a synthesizer drum.

To be good at playing organ drums, you've got to be alert. You need to be able to come in at the right time, in between bridges. You need a sense of timing. Your wrists need to be loose. You can help that by using exercisers on your hands.

The best thing about playing in a band is getting to see the different sights and being a part of the night life.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: MIDNIGHT SUN

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
   1. I like to play drums and travel.
   2. Our band has played at little schools and big clubs.
   3. I had to take the job as equipment manager.
   4. Jazz drums are the same as rock drums.
   5. The worst thing about playing in a band is the night life.

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
   6. The author plays in a band with his cousin.
   7. The author likes the night life at the clubs his band plays in.
   8. The author says a lot of practice is needed to play at a club.
   9. A flexible wrist is needed to play a deep bass drum.
   10. It takes the author about three days to learn the lyrics on an album.

III. How can we use these meanings. Put a check after the number of the true statements.
   11. You need a good sense of timing to play organ drums.
   12. Playing in a band can be a drag.
   13. A drummer should practice a lot and have flexible wrists.
   14. Big clubs in Chicago are very exciting places to play in.
   15. It is important to play as well in a little school as in a big club.

RIDING TO THE CALGARY STAMPEDE

by Cricket Hendrix

At the Farthing and Jordan ranches in Iron Mountain, Wyoming it's all open range. They don't have any fences up out there. It's about fifty miles to the nearest town, Cheyenne. And I mean, the only way you could tell your cattle from someone else's is by the brand. They still brand out there, the old fashioned way. At the Jordan ranch, they just go ahead and build a fire out in the middle of the range. They go out and rope the calves, drag them in, and go ahead and brand them right there by the campfire. They still do it just like they used to in the old days.

Farthing and Jordan got contracts from the Calgary Stampede in Canada to bring riding bulls, steers, and bucking horses up to the rodeo. The Calgary Stampede is the biggest rodeo for miles around. Well, a bunch of us from the ranches went. Since I was the ranch vet at the time, I got to go along.

I mean to tell you that was a long ride. We each took a string of four horses apiece to ride. Since it's pretty much open range in those states, we could drive the cattle during the day and lay over at nights at the different ranches along the way. And if we couldn't find a ranch close enough, we'd just go ahead and camp out. We had a chuck wagon with us, the whole bit. It was really nice. We drove them from Wyoming up through Montana. It's beautiful country up there. It's a good thing we took our coats with us because in Canada they think it's warm, but other people are freezing to death. It was in the early spring of the year. At that time it's still a little bit chilly up there. Sometimes it gets down to thirty degrees at night. You got to wear your gloves and everything else. You got this hat that pulls down over your ears that you wear underneath your cowboy hat.

We really didn't have any trouble with the cattle and horses. Every once in awhile they wouldn't cross a highway or a stream or something like that. But you've always got to be hollering or making some kind of noise to keep them moving. And I mean after a few days of that, your vocal chords start to get strained, and you start looking around for different things that you can make noise with. Your throat is just about burned out. You take along fire crackers and pop them and cap guns and tin pans. You take a spoon and hit on a tin pan for awhile. You tie it to your saddle horn and bang on it.

We carried everything that we needed with us so we didn't have to stop at any stores or anything. It took us a little over two weeks to make the drive. And it was nice; it was really nice. We got them up into Calgary and got the cattle and horses into the different rodeo arenas and into the holding pens. And then we proceeded to look for a hotel that had a bed in it. It felt so good to actually sit down on something that didn't move. It was nice not to worry about something crawling upside you at night and sleeping with you. I mean you could close the door and keep all the varmits out.

It was two days before the rodeo started. It gave us time to rest up. Most of us that went on the drive went ahead and entered at least one of the contests. I rode in the cloverleaf barrell race.

The rodeo and the drive were a fun experience. It was new, it was different and it was a good learning process. You got to know all different kinds of people. There's quite a few nice people around if you just give them a chance once in awhile. Most people like to help you out if they can. Of course, on the way back we didn't have to ride and we went ahead and took a train back. Because after going through two weeks and the rodeo, we were beat.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: RIDING TO THE CALGARY STAMPEDE

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
1. At the Farthing and Jordan ranches they have lots of fences.
2. They still brand cattle just like they used to in the old days.
3. The Calgary Stampede is the biggest rodeo for miles around.
4. We had to buy all our food in the towns along the way.
5. You've always got to be hollering or making some kind of noise to keep them moving.

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
6. A rodeo is a public showing of roundup events like lariat throwing, steer roping, and horse breaking.
7. The author didn't like the long, hard ride to Canada.
8. The author really appreciated sleeping in a bed after all those nights out on the range.
9. In Canada in the spring it's still chilly at night.
10. They were all sorry they had to take the train back.

III. How can we use the meanings? Put a check by the number of the true statements.
11. You really appreciate the little things in life after going without them.
12. If you go on a long cattle drive to Canada, be sure to take warm clothing.
13. You find out how mean people can be when you go to a rodeo.
14. An adventure like riding to the Calgary Stampede can be a good learning process.
15. Most people like to help you out if they can.

SHIRLEY'S HEART SURGERY

by Shirley and Sally Barbour

When I was born the doctors discovered I had a congenital heart disease. When it was broken down to my language it meant I had a hole in my heart. My mother wouldn't let them operate then because I was so young and the operation was serious. I continued going to the hospital for six month check-ups. Having a hole in my heart didn't affect me at all. I ran and played just as hard as my sisters and brother. I was a very healthy child and suffered only the childhood ailments any other child has..

I was thirteen years old when my parents decided to let me have the operation. It really was my decision because my mother asked me if I wanted to have the operation. I said yes and wasn't frightened about it at all. The doctors explained to me that if I didn't have the surgery it would affect me when I got older and, also, if I decided to have children.

The day finally came when I was supposed to enter the hospital. It was going to be my first hospital stay and I was kind of excited. My oldest sister started crying as I left for the hospital. I was checked into the hospital and sent to the ward. Once I got settled, I was examined. Each doctor tried to explain what

would be done to me. I really didn't know what happened until I got home. The doctors told my mother before she signed the papers that they would have to stop my heart from beating and hook me on a machine that would breathe for me. My mother told me she wasn't worried because she was signing in Jesus' name. I think I was in the hospital three days before the catheterization test. The test showed where the hole was located.

The surgery was scheduled for seven o'clock. Around five-thirty I was awakened and told to take a bath in this special liquid. After this was finished I went back to bed and a nurse came to give me a shot. This made me very drowsy and sleepy. It was getting close to seven and an orderly came to take me to the operating room. When I got there I was parked near a wall and left there. The only thing I can remember is the black and white checkered floor where I was parked. I came out of the operating room at twelve o'clock and was taken to intensive care. I stayed there one day and then was taken to the wards. I got out of bed when I got there but the nurse made me get back in. I hated lying there in bed. Two days after the surgery a physical therapist came each morning to beat my back to make me cough. I could develop pneumonia if I didn't get the mucus out of my lungs. As each day progressed my strength progressed. My whole hospital stay lasted two weeks. Toward the end I was getting tired and was ready to go home. I still had to go back and forth to the clinic.

I had to come to Charlottesville for a week-end in September, 1976. I had to have another cardiac catheterization to make sure the hole in my heart was completely closed. They had to insert a long tube into my pelvic area through an artery leading to my heart. When this was in place, they shot dye through it so they could see clearly. This was very painful. The first one I had wasn't. The test showed that the surgery was a success. I now will start going to the adult clinic for check-ups.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: SHIRLEY'S HEART SURGERY

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number corresponding to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
   1. When I was born the doctors discovered I had a congenital heart disease.
   2. I was very sickly as a child.
   3. My parents decided to let me have the operation when I was thirteen.
   4. I was wide awake when I went into the operating room.
   5. The only thing I remember is the black and white checkered floor where I was parked.

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
   6. A congenital disease is something that you catch from someone around you.
   7. The author wasn't frightened at all about her operation.
   8. Intensive care is the part of the hospital where nurses are always with the patients.
   9. The author was brave about her heart surgery.
   10. The author was tired and ready to go home toward the end of her hospital stay.

III. How can we use the meanings. Put a check after the number of the true statements.
   11. Heart surgery is serious.
   12. Young children can easily have heart surgery.
   13. Doctors try to explain things to their patients.
   14. Being in the hospital is a good way to rest.
   15. After heart surgery, you still have to go to a clinic for check-ups.

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MAKING A DIFFERENCE

by Lester Hughes

I was asked to be the president of an advisory council for the playground. I accepted and from there we went to work bettering the conditions of our playground. First, we needed a playground. Then we needed equipment.

I spent so much time at City Hall. I felt like a business man and I hadn't even finished high school!

I went through so much. First I filed a petition to the Department of Parks and Recreation to go around in the community. We wrote the petition for the wants and needs of the playground. And it failed. The people signed, but they weren't really interested. So we dropped that.

As president, I had to come up with another idea. There was an organization that I went to. We got little response out of them, very little. So I went on my own, with assistance.

The people at City Hall didn't know what was happening. They thought it was a great big organization and really it was just the two of us. They were scared and they gave us everything we asked for. We got basketball recessed poles, better lighting, new basketballs, a horseshoe pit, a sandbox for the little kids and improvements to the baseball field.

I felt good about getting it. But there's so much more that needs to be done. The big kids is what I'm worried about.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: MAKING A DIFFERENCE

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number corresponding to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
   1. I was asked to be president of the advisory council but I turned it down.
2. 2. We went to work bettering the conditions of the playground.
   3. I never went to City Hall.
   4. We got basketball poles and other new things for the playground.
   5. I feel good about getting it.

II. What did the author say? Put a check by the number of the true statements.
   6. An advisory council is a group that advised about community interests.
   7. The author is a doer, a man of action.
   8. The author feels he did all that needs to be done in the neighborhood.
   9. A petition is an application for a job.
   10. The author and his friend made City Hall act by leading them to believe they had lots of members.

III. How can we use the meanings? Put a check by the numbers of the true statements.
   11. "You can't fight City Hall!"
   12. Petitions will always get you what you want.
   13. Sometimes two concerned citizens can have the effect of a mob in getting needed things.
   14. You need to finish high school to deal with city hall.
   15. If you want something badly enough, you can get it.

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